

DAILY REPORT

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Vol IV No 197

11 October 1983

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REPORTAGE, REACTION TO BOMB BLAST, ROK DEATHS

Burmese Dissidents Said Responsible

OW100923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon Oct 10 KYODO -- Sunday's explosion in a Rangoon mausoleum might have been a terrorist act by anti-government Burmese elements aimed at disgracing the Rangoon government instead of aiming at visiting South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and his delegation, according to speculation among informed sources here.

An aide of Korean President Chon earlier claimed that North Koreans had put explosives on the ceiling of the Burmese mausoleum. The blast killed 19 men, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers, but President Chon escaped injury.

The Burmese authorities had not disclosed the itineraries of Korean President Chon's schedules here for reasons of security. But the fact that the explosion occurred just minutes before Chon's arrival at the mausoleum shows the itineraries had been leaked.

This could be regarded as indicating that there exists some instability in the Burmese security structure as a result of the purge last may of Brig. Gen. Tin U, long considered a likely successor to strongman Ne Win. Ne Win captured power in a 1962 coup, but there have since been persistent guerrilla actions by communist groups and various non-Burmese tribes including Karens and Kachins. However, so far, guerrilla actions were limited to provincial areas and the security in the capital was in order, though a guerrilla group of Kachins assaulted the Rangoon broadcasting office in the capital in September last year.

Burma has recognized both North and South Korea.

Of late, the South Koreans were stepping up diplomatic approaches to non-aligned Burma and a South Korean enterprise undertook the construction of a multi-purpose dam in central Burma, increasing the number of South Korean residents in this country.

There is a rumor here that the explosion might have been conducted by North Korea or some international terrorists. But diplomatic sources are common in view that the culprits may be Burmese, not foreigners, because the Burmese authorities are continuing severe checks on foreigners' entry and exit. The mausoleum was not being guarded continuously.

Nakasone, Abe Condolence Statements

OW100519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Sunday night released statements expressing their sympathy with the South Koreans over the death of South Korean Cabinet ministers and presidential aides in an explosion in Rangoon Sunday morning.

"The Japanese people mourn with all their heart for the explosion victims and condemn acts of terrorism," Nakasone said. The Japanese hope that the truth of the incident will be found out as soon as possible, Nakasone said.

Foreign Minister Abe also expressed deep sorrow for the explosion victims and said acts of terrorism must be denounced. Abe deeply regretted the loss of the Korean Cabinet ministers, including Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok who was a close personal friend of Abe.

Abe wished the South Korean Government and people will overcome difficulties that may arise as a result of the incident. But the incident itself will not affect the friendly relations between Japan and South Korea, Abe added.

The Rangoon explosion, which killed and injured many South Korean Cabinet ministers and dignitaries Sunday, has shocked the Japanese Government and people.

The Foreign Ministry officials are concerned about future working-level diplomatic schedules with Seoul because the explosion victims included Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister So Sok-chun, Foreign Minister Yi and other Cabinet ministers who were key Korean figures in Tokyo-Seoul relations. Ministry officials, however, believe the incident will not affect Japan-South Korea relations.

The ministry is preparing for Foreign Minister Abe's attendance at funeral service for the killed Korean Cabinet ministers. Ministry sources said the Seoul government will make utmost efforts to make U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul next month a success, partly in a stepped-up effort to cope with difficulties posed by the incident.

Nakasone, Abe Visit ROK Embassy

OW110635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called on the South Korean Embassy Tuesday morning to express his condolence to Ambassador Choe Kyong-nok for the deaths of Korean Cabinet ministers in a bombing explosion in Burma.

The prime minister was quoted as telling the envoy that he was sorry that South Korea had another unfortunate incident following the Soviet shooting down of a Korean jetliner with 269 persons aboard.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno also visited the embassy. Many others, including Japanese businessmen and Korean residents of Japan called on the embassy and bowed their heads in front of an altar established on the second floor of the embassy.

Nakasone Phones ROK's Chon

OW100521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed deep sorrow and sympathy to South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan over the Rangoon explosion in an international telephone call Monday morning, Nakasone's aides said. Nakasone hoped the truth of the explosion, which killed four Korean Cabinet ministers and 12 other Koreans in Rangoon Sunday, will be found out as soon as possible. Chon thanked him for the sympathy call, the aides said.

Abe To Attend Funeral

OW110405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo Oct 11 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will represent Japan at funeral services for Korean officials killed in a bomb blast in Burma, the government announced Tuesday.

Abe will leave for Seoul Wednesday night and fly back to Tokyo Thursday after attending the rites for the Korean victims, including 16 members of a South Korean presidential delegation.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone conferred with Abe and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda after a regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday morning and decided to dispatch the foreign minister to Seoul. It was not known for the present whether Abe will hold talks with President Chon and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other delegates scheduled to attend the funeral service. Weinberger will head the U.S. delegation to the service.

The Japanese Government maintains a basic position that the close Japan-South Korean relationship will remain unchanged despite the explosion. But the government is said to be concerned about the effect the loss of leading members of the Chon administration will have on relations between the two neighboring countries.

It was believed that the government decided to send Abe to the funeral service because he was personally close to his South Korean counterpart who was among the four leading Cabinet ministers killed in the blast.

JAPAN-U.S. JOINT AIR EXERCISE BEGINS ON HOKKAIDO

OW101027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Chitose, Hokkaido, Oct 10 KYODO -- The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) and the U.S. Air Force started a four-day joint air exercise Monday at ASDF's Chitose base southeast of Sapporo in Hokkaido.

From ASDF, F-15 Eagle, F-4 Phantom and F-104 Starfighter planes from the Chitose-based Second Air Wing and F-1 support fighters from the Misawa-based Third Air Wing are joining the exercises.

From the U.S. Air Force, E-3A Sentry AWACS and F-15 fighters from the Okinawa-based 18th Tactical Combat Wing are participating in the joint exercises, the second of the kind in Hokkaido following one last year. Japanese planes taking part in the training will total some 90 during the four-day practice and U.S. planes 48. This is the first participation by E-3A AWACS in such an exercise.

Meanwhile, live firing began the same day in a joint Japan-U.S. ground force exercise which is under way from October 4 at a firing range at Eniwa near Chitose.

JAPAN TO TAKE NO ADDITIONAL MEASURES AGAINST USSR

OW071253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 7 KYODO -- Japan will take no additional measures to punish the Soviet Union for downing a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard September 1, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. The sources said no fresh action can be taken as there has been no moves in the United Nations to present a resolution against the Soviet Union. But the airliner incident may assume a new dimension if the plane's black box is found and depending on what a final report by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) would say. Japan suspended Soviet Aeroflot flights into Japan for two weeks last month in retaliation against the Soviet action.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA, PERU -- Tokyo Oct 11 KYODO -- The Cabinet Tuesday approved the appointments of new Japanese ambassadors to Burma and Peru. Masao Tsukamoto, 63, was named envoy to Burma while Teruo Kosugi, 57, was appointed ambassador to Peru. Both Tsukamoto and Kosugi are career diplomats. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 11 Oct 83 OW]

KCNA REPORTS RANGOON BOMBING OF CHON TU-HWAN PARTY

SK092211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan was greeted with a strong bomb-explosion in Rangoon, Burma, in the first leg of his trip to Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries, according to foreign press reports.

A powerful explosion occurred just before his arrival at the national cemetery in Rangoon on the morning of October 9. 16 persons, including puppet Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister So Sok-chun, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui, Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol and presidential chief secretary Ham Pyong-chun were killed on the spot and 15 others, including Joint Chiefs of Staff [Chairman] YIKI-paek were injured heavily or lightly.

About 100 South Korean puppet security guards were in the building when the explosion occurred. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan escaped unhurt as he arrived at the scene of the explosion several minutes behind the original schedule.

Extremely terror-stricken by this shocking incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan decided to return to South Korea by cancelling his tour of Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries. Upon hearing this news, the puppet clique hurriedly held an "extraordinary emergency Cabinet meeting" and ordered the South Korean puppet army and police into "emergency duty."

Burmese 'Antigovernment Force' Credited

SK101600 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon -- According to a Burmese antigovernment source, the bomb explosion incident in Rangoon on 9 October was perpetrated by a (?Burmese) antigovernment force. The source, who demanded that he not be identified, said that the explosion assassination attempt in Burma was [words indistinct].

VRPR TERMS CHON'S FIVE-NATION TOUR 'CRIMINAL'

SK110533 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The Criminal Junket"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has left for Southwest Asia, Oceania, and Brunei on an 18-day junket from 8 through 25 October. In connection with this, mobilizing all news media organizations, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now raving as if the junkets of traitor Chon Tu-hwan are the fruition of open diplomacy and will make great progress in the cooperative relations with nonaligned nations.

However, the aims of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junkets were fully disclosed even in his statement prior to his departure.

In the so-called departure statement, Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the standard-bearer of peace and so on, and spouted the shameless gibberish that South Korea has a common future when compared with nonaligned nations, since it has achieved independence through the struggle against colonialism. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula under U.S. manipulation and is running amok with preparations for a new war, all of a sudden has embellished himself as a standard-bearer of peace and is making last-ditch efforts to conceal the ugly nature of the belligerent element. This is indeed a shameless act.

What is even more ridiculous is he said South Korea has a common future with nonaligned nations and that it has achieved independence through the struggle against colonialism. South Korea is a complete U.S. colony and traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful colonial stooge of the United States. How can he babble the words of independence and struggle? This is indeed an intolerable act.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish is meant to conceal the nature of South Korea as a U.S. colony and to make South Korea appear to be an independent state by making eyes at non-aligned nations. Thus, it is a cunning scheme to join the ranks of the nonaligned nations.

As all know, the Chon Tu-hwan group, whenever it could, committed slander and defamation against the nonaligned nations and, under U.S. directions, has sought all kinds of stratagems and vicious maneuvers to disrupt and disturb the ranks of the nonaligned nations. Now, all of a sudden, the Chon Tu-hwan group is making eyes at the nonaligned nations as if they were their friend and is attempting to join them. This is indeed a criminal act aimed at disturbing, in accordance with the scenario of the United States, the unity and cohesion of the nonaligned nations that are growing as a force of peace, democracy, and independence.

What is intolerable, in particular, is that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, by coming forth again with the KAL incident -- the truth of which has been already brought to light -- attempted to put responsibility on others.

Speaking of the KAL incident, it was a catastrophe developed by the utilization of the innocent passengers and the civil aviation in a military espionage by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, with the KAL incident as an opportunity, has staged commotions against the North. This is a criminal scheme to boost the sentiment of North-South confrontation and hostility among people and to do damage to the influence of the North, which is growing with each passing day in the international community.

In addition, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to propagandize in his junkets the so-called proposal for national harmony and democratic unification, the one against the reunification of the nation. This is an act aimed at concealing the ugly nature of the splittists and justifying the crimes of the group.

In conclusion, the junket of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as was disclosed through his so-called statement issued prior to departure, is a criminal one to conceal the nature of the U.S. spy and stooge, to justify the new war preparations in the Korean peninsula, and to disrupt and disturb the unity and cohesion of the nonaligned nations. It is also a junket against the nation, which is aimed at creating two Koreas by doing damage to the influence of the North in the international community and by perpetuating the division of the nation.

However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, no matter what kind of maneuver he may seek, will be unable to achieve the criminal objectives of his junket. Our masses will never allow the criminal junket of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and will more vigorously continue the struggle to overthrow the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group.

Departure Remark Scored

SK090036 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] In a speech at the so-called farewell ceremony held at Kimpo Airport this morning prior to his departure for South Asia, Oceania, and Brunei, Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if his junket is of great significance in promoting national prestige and in achieving peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and the cause of the world peace.

This is a sophistry aimed at concealing the criminal objectives of his trip. Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Burma, India, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand, and Brunei is to be made in accordance with the directives and script of the U.S. imperialists, his masters, and is a large-scale begging trip aimed at promoting his filthy popularity and escaping international isolation. It is also designed to win support for the two Korean plot from these nations.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is, in particular, maneuvering to join the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement through this trip. Carrying the signboard of so-called national harmony and democratic reunification, his deceitful reunification plan, during this trip, Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to advance the two Korean plot with the support and assistance of these nations.

However, Chon Tu-hwan's current junket will not help him attain his criminal aims, just as was the case with his three previous begging trips. Chon Tu-hwan cannot avoid the denunciation and rejection of the masses of the countries he is to visit as a puppet of the U.S. colony, a fascist murderer, a warmonger, and a splittist.

VRPR CALLS U.S., CHON GROUP 'RINGLEADERS' OF KAL CASE

SK071402 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss an issue under the title "The Ringleaders of the Downing of a Korean Airlines Plane Are the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan Group."

Despite the unanimous protests and denunciation at home and abroad, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are again kicking up a vicious racket against communism and the North by making an issue of the downing of a KAL plane at the just-opened 70th general meeting of the IPU, even though some 30 days have passed since the incident.

Meanwhile, by using Switzerland, they have brought up an issue related to the downing of a KAL plane as an additional agenda item of the 70th general meeting of the IPU. By forcing consideration of the issue, they are straining, at any cost, to shift responsibility for the downing of a KAL plane on to another and to free themselves from the issue.

But, as its truth has been already exposed fully to the world, the downing of a KAL plane took place totally because the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group used this passenger plane for an act of espionage for military purposes. With each passing day, it is being disclosed that the downing of a KAL plane was caused by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group through their carefully premeditated operations for the purpose of special espionage.

All revealed facts clearly prove that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are responsible for this tragic incident which claimed the lives of 269 passengers and crew. Accordingly, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group should assume responsibility for the downing of the KAL plane, should apologize to our masses and the world's peace-loving peoples, and should disclose the truth of this case.

The question is: Flying off its regular international flight route, the KAL Boeing 747 passenger plane intruded 500 km into Soviet airspace. And for more than 2 hours, it flew over a Soviet area of strategic military importance. Even though they knew this, why didn't the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group take any measure so that the plane could change its flight path?

And another question is: Why didn't the KAL plane turn on its navigational lights? Why didn't the plane answer the signals sent by a Soviet (?radio control tower)? Why did the plane continue flying, ignoring the warning shots of tracer bullets?

It would be clear even to a child that the KAL plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace was not caused by its failure to identify its flight path, but that this was a premeditated and deliberate act of military espionage committed by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group.

In an interview given to the Italian paper L'UNITA, (Petrocelli), one of the most experienced pilots of Alitalia, said: Aside from distinguishing between right and wrong over (?the emotional aspect), if I look at only the purely technological aspect, it could never be possible for an up-to-date passenger plane like a Boeing 747 to fly so far off the established flight route for so long a time. That passenger plane's flight is continuously controlled by three electronic computers. In the meantime, the electronic computers are supposed to be checked regularly. There is no possibility of the control system going out of order. What is even more strange is that the passenger plane was flying without turning on the navigational lights and that it did not answer questions radioed to it. Moreover, even if all of our electric distribution systems break down, there is reserve for an emergency. Thus, there is only one thing that could possibly have happened -- the plane's flying off course had been programmed earlier on the ground. I can say that what is problematic is the calm judgment of those who are interested in the passenger plane's mistake.

(Takeda), military commentator of MAINICHI SHIMBUN who was a former chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Self-Defense Force, has contributed an article to a newspaper by saying: Under the condition in which there are electronic computers, two pilots, and a complicated checking system on the Boeing plane, it is very strange for the KAL passenger plane to have been flying off course.

The following facts clearly prove that the KAL plane case was caused by the premeditated acts of espionage by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group: Without any reason, the KAL plane at issue took off 40 minutes late; more crew members were aboard the plane than expected; the names of the crew have not been disclosed; in particular, former U.S. President Nixon had reserved a seat of this passenger plane, but he had canceled right before take-off. When the Boeing-747 passenger plane was in flight why was numerous military hardware of the U.S. Air Force and Navy concentrating on that region? And how come a U.S. spy satellite appeared in that region at the same time?

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group should make clear-cut explanations about this so that the world's peoples can understand. Nonetheless, even today when some 30 days have passed since the KAL plane case took place, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group have failed to give any explanation. On the contrary, kicking up a vicious racket against communism and the North, they are making desperate efforts to shirk their responsibility for this crime.

At the instigation of the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up a vicious racket against communism and the North over the dowing of the KAL plane. This is a cunning trick aimed at maintaining the present collapsing fascist dictatorial system by inciting the sense of South-North confrontation and antagonism among the people, squelching the struggling spirit against the United States and Chon Tu-hwan -- which is rising among the people --, and diverting people's attention to the issue against communism and the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan group -- the stooges who execute the U.S. policy of aggression and war -- unhesitatingly sacrificed innocent compatriots and a passenger plane to U.S. acts of espionage for military purposes.

Our masses and the world's conscientious figures cannot restrain their surging indignation and anger against this act which incurs the wrath of heaven and man.

In which country and in which era has there been any cruel and miscreant murderous group like the Chon Tu-hwan ring which made innocent compatriots fall victims to the acts of espionage for the military purposes at the requests of its masters? This is a wicked and miscreant criminal act which could only be committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group that barbarously murdered several thousands of Kwangju citizens aspiring to freedom, democracy, and reunification.

The downing of the KAL plane is a barbarous, murderous atrocity which the Chon Tu-hwan group committed again following the Kwangju massacre. This is an international blood-curdling murder which virtually assumes an international nature.

Through this case, our masses have come to clearly grasp again that the Chon Tu-hwan murderous group is the U.S. special-grade stooge and spy and national traitors. With no tricks can the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group cover up their roles as ringleaders who caused this case, nor can they shirk the responsibility for such a calamity in which they used a civilian passenger plane for military purposes.

Our masses will never tolerate the murderous atrocity by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group which incurs the wrath of heaven and man. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group should confess the truth of the downing of the KAL plane to our masses and all of humankind and should stop the undesirable acts of trying to make the most of this case for the purpose of the vicious anticommunist and anti-North rackets.

VRPR WARNS OF 'STERN PUNISHMENT' AGAINST REAGAN VISIT

SK110537 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] A certain unemployed person named Yi, who was formerly a high school teacher, opposed and condemned U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea. He said: U.S. President Reagan announced that he will visit South Korea in November. Our South Korean people cannot welcome his visit to South Korea. The United States has created obstacles to the South Korean people's cause of independence, democracy and reunification. While hindering our masses' movement for democratization, the United States instigated the great genocide in Kwangju by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The United States has bestowed power upon traitor Chon Tu-hwan and is manipulating his treacherous acts. Our masses are suffering national division and hardships because of the United States. The United States is even encouraging us to trigger a nuclear war. Our masses cannot be deceived by the United States any more.

Mr Yi continued: The aim of Reagan's visit to South Korea is to strengthen the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and to encourage Chon Tu-hwan. Therefore, Reagan's visit to South Korea will create more serious difficulties in our masses' cause of independence, democracy and reunification. Reagan should cancel his plans to visit South Korea.

The bombing incident at the American Cultural Center in Taegu is an eruption of our masses' anti-U.S. sentiment and is a warning against Reagan's visit to South Korea. Therefore, Reagan should know this. If Reagan visits South Korea, disregarding our warning, he will not escape a stern punishment.

Seoul Seminar Protests Visit

SK091321 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] According to the RPR Seoul committee, a seminar of an underground ideological association was held at a certain university in Seoul on 25 September to oppose and reject the visit to South Korea by U.S. President Reagan. The participants discussed such themes as Reagan is a cruel war maniac; he is a nuclear war maniac; Reagan is the heinous enemy of our people; the visit to South Korea by Reagan is a powder-reeking war junket; and Reagan's visit to South Korea and our task.

Those who participated in the discussions said that, while calling for a powerful United States, Reagan has frantically sought world conquest with strength. They then described him as a heinous war maniac who has turned the focus of his world strategy to Asia and has sought the ignition point of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. They denounced Reagan as an atrocious aggressor who has supported the human butcher Chon Tu-hwan who has slaughtered the Kwangju citizens, who has tried to thwart the desire of our people for independence, democracy, and reunification and who tries to indefinitely maintain fascist colonial rule over South Korea.

The seminar firmly pledged to wage the anti-U.S., anti-Reagan struggle to oppose the visit to South Korea by Reagan, a heinous war maniac and the archenemy of our people.

KOREAN IN FRG PREDICTS ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL

SK100649 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The recent edition of 'Our Country,' the Korean paper published in West Germany, carried an article by a compatriot named Song San-sun, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and craving for national reunification. The writer, noting the plight of the South Korean people today who are suffering the national misfortune of the U.S. domination for 38 years, which is worse than the 36 years of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, wrote as follows:

The Japanese imperialist stooges hesitated to reveal their treacherous acts lest they should be seen by their fellow countrymen. However, the traitors of today, who are worse than the previous ones, did not hesitate to commit the unpardonable barbarous national massacre with U.S. backing, and are babbling about a new era and reconstruction while sitting on their fellow countrymen's blood.

There has never been a war in world history that attacked fellow countrymen with guns and shells by mobilizing a regular army. We tremble with horror at the extreme wickedness of the traitors' acts when we see them commit brutal massacres of people, attacking the young students as if they were attacking the enemy of another country. The grudge settled deeply in the hearts of our fellow countrymen and will never be forgotten.

The writer continued: During the long, arduous period of time, the patriots rose up in a struggle for the precious national self-determination and national reunification. The burning passion of the fellow countrymen for independence and patriotic aspirations has broken up the barbed wire and barricades and pierced the heart of the fascist stronghold. The masses in this land, because they experienced such hard and thorny lives during the 36 years of Japanese domination and because their desire for sovereignty and independence was so ardent; could afford to scorn it even if [word indistinct] threatened them.

The writer emphasized as follows: The efforts of our fellow countrymen for genuine liberation, independence, and reunification will flare up more strongly than ever based on such ardent patriotism, and it is without doubt that the blazing flame will spread to the whole of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Forces Command in South Korea, as well as the American cultural centers, bringing an end to the U.S. domination of South Korea. It is our determination that we should not (?waste our time) to destroy the U.S. house of demons and realize reunification on it.

SENNEWALD CITED ON SOUTH KOREA-U.S. JOINT OPERATIONS

SK071231 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Sennewald, commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, boisterously called for fostering the capability of the joint tactical operations of the South Korean and U.S. forces while spreading the theory on the nonexistent threat of southward invasion in a speech entitled "The Security Situation on the Korean Peninsula" at a monthly prayer breakfast of the supreme managers of the business management school of Seoul University which was held at Silla Hotel in Seoul yesterday morning. He said Northeast Asia is very important politically and economically for the United States.

These absurd remarks by Sennewald revealed the criminal attempt of the United States to hold on to South Korea forever as a bridgehead and as a forward base for implementing its aggressive policy for Northeast Asia and to further give impetus to its war preparations for northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists have extremely heightened tension on the Korean peninsula by shipping various lethal weapons, including over 40,000 aggressive troops and over 1,000 nuclear weapons, to this land and by continuously staging various war exercises, small and large, with the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have clamorously babbled about the threat of southward invasion from the north. This is aimed at justifying the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

To eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and in the Far East and to preserve peace in this region, we should withdraw U.S. forces from this region and end their war maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists should withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea in accordance with the unanimous demand of our people and of public opinion in the world and should unconditionally stop all war maneuvers on the Korean peninsula and in the area surrounding it.

Sennewald Scored on 'Northern Threat'

SK100247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2256 GMT 9 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October commentary: "Occupationist's Sophism"]

[Text] On 6 October, Sennewald, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, remarked on the military situation on the Korean peninsula. In a speech on developments at a hotel in Seoul, he said the North is increasing its military personnel, strengthening its military equipment, and has many men for nonregular warfare.

He made a comparison of the military strength of the North and the South, and asserting the North's superiority, said it constitutes a great threat to South Korean security. In short, his remarks on that day were a repetition of the so-called theory of the North's military superiority which the U.S. ruling circles have long been propagating.

The theory of the North's military superiority is fabricated by the U.S. imperialists to rationalize their occupation of South Korea and their military buildup. Under the pretext of preparing for any eventuality, the U.S. imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea, are building up the U.S. and puppet armies, and are bringing in modern weapons, thereby modernizing their equipment.

In his remarks on that day, Sennewald stressed the need for a stronger defense capability, saying that insufficient U.S. support to South Korea would lead to the North's seeking its objective with its predominant military strength, thus spreading the stereotyped theory of a southward invasion.

While he was saying this, the U.S. nuclear carrier Carl Vinson entered Pusan port. The defense ravings by the U.S. imperialists are for nothing else but to hide their own aggression. This is well revealed by the confession of Sennewald that day that the Northeast Asian region is an area of great importance for the United States, politically and economically.

Our military strength is not for aggression against anybody. We do not intend to threaten anybody by force of arms, nor do we intend to attack the United States. We do not have such military strength. However hard the U.S. imperialists preach the theory of the threat from the North -- U.S. imperialists who are filling South Korea with enormous military forces, military bases, and nuclear weapons -- they will convince no one.

The United States has no justification whatsoever for its raving about the North's nonexistent military superiority, its continuing occupation of South Korea, its building of military strength, and its expanding military facilities. South Korea is an inseparable part of our country, and not an area for U.S. defense. It is robbery and only reveals their aggressive nature that the U.S. imperialists should come to one-half of the land of another country, which is tens of thousands of miles away from their mainland, and babble about defense, build up arms, and accelerate war preparations.

PUSAN PORT CALL OF 'CARL VINSON' FLAYED

SK080443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary brands the call of the nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and two convoys belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet at Pusan port as part of arms buildup of the U.S. Seventh Fleet directed against the Korean peninsula and a threat and blackmail of the aggressor for whipping up a war fever against the North. Pointing out that the aim of the call of the Carl Vinson at Pusan port is a sort of show of strength and a military threat and blackmail to the South Korean people, the author of the commentary says:

The moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group who are further stepping up the "two Koreas" plot and intensifying the fascist tyranny of the plea of the inter-parliamentary conference are now vehemently denounced and rejected by the South Korean people. In particular, Reagan's tour of South Korea scheduled for next month is further arousing anti-U.S. sentiments among the people as it is a trip for instigating the puppets to war, fascism and division.

Reflecting such situation, the struggle of students is further expanding and democratic figures of all strata are demanding the democratisation of socio-political life, the commentary remarks, and continues: The U.S. imperialists try to threaten and blackmail the South Korean students and people by introducing such pirate ships as the Carl Vinson and thus block their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

At the same time, they scheme to give a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the colonial stooge floundering in a quandary, cursed and denounced by the people, and further encourage it to fascism, division and war moves.

In other words, they try to put down the fighting spirit of the people with the threat of "strength" and maintain their colonial military fascist dictatorship. But this is a futile attempt of the advocates of "strength." Threat of "strength" cannot bar the onward movement of the South Korean people for independence and democracy. The anachronistic policy of "strength" will not work.

U.S. BASES IN JAPAN USED IN ALLIANCE 'SCHEME'

SK081041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 8 Oct 83

["U.S. Military Bases in Japan Used for the Scheme To Form U.S.-Japan-South Korea Tripartite Military Alliance" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- Most of the foreigners who "visit" U.S. military bases in Japan are South Korean puppet army men, according to a Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN report on October 5. It has been disclosed that most of 2,249 foreigners who have visited U.S. military bases in Japan in the recent 10 years, except Americans, were South Korean puppet army men.

The Japanese authorities could not but recognize the fact that many South Korean puppet army men visited U.S. military bases in Japan.

Voices of denunciation from among the Japanese public circles are growing louder now.

The fact that the South Korean puppet air force participated in the military exercises held at the Kadena base of the U.S. Air Force in Okinawa over September 28-30 under the signboard of "arms dealing technique contests" gave rise to a controversy even at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on October 4.

At the meeting Tamakie, Komeito member of the House, sharply called the authorities to task, saying that allowing foreigners of a third country to visit bases on the pretext of inspection, liaison and observation-study means, in fact, allows them to take part in the exercises."

Conveying this fact, ASAHI SHIMBUN said the question of foreigners' "visit" to U.S. military bases in Japan "is likely to be discussed again at the Diet." Facts prove that by using the U.S. military bases in Japan, the U.S. imperialists together with the Japanese reactionaries are putting spurs to the criminal moves to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY DRILLS

SK090943 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA) -- Joint military exercises of the U.S. Air Force and the Japanese air "Self-Defence Force" in Hokkaido and Kyushu planned respectively from October 10 and 11 with the mobilisation of hundreds of aircraft are aimed at perfecting preparations for new war of aggression against Korea including a nuclear war, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

Noting that it is the invariable policy of U.S. imperialism to draw the aggression forces of Japan into its war strategy, the commentary says:

The Japanese reactionaries try to attain their wild ambition for overseas aggression by availing themselves of the war strategy of U.S. imperialism. To this end, the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries are making desperate efforts all along to strengthen their military cooperation and perfect war preparations.

Now the U.S. ground force and Japanese Ground "Self-defence Force" are staging a joint military exercise near Sapporo. And the Japanese and U.S. naval forces will reportedly hold before long a large-scale naval mobile exercise.

All the facts prove that the U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters are trying indiscreetly to realise with ease their aggressive design on Korea and the rest of Northeast Asia by boosting the joint operation capacity of the ground, naval and air forces of the United States and Japan which constitute the pivot of the triangular military alliance and solving the strategic and tactical problems.

The ever more frequent joint military exercises of the United States and Japan are coiling up the tension in the far east and increasing the danger of war. This will result in only precipitating the destruction of the U.S. and Japanese war forces. The world peaceloving people demand peace and security in Korea and Asia. The U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries must refrain from playing with fire, lending an ear to the voice of the world.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF U.S.-JAPAN-S. KOREAN EXERCISES

SK110445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says that the "visit" of South Korean puppets to U.S. military bases in Japan and participation of South Korean puppet army personnel in "contests of military exercise" are part of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to round off the tripartite military alliance system.

Recently Japanese papers disclosed that most of the foreign visitors of the U.S. military bases in Japan are South Korean puppets and South Korean puppet army personnel participated in "contests of military exercise" held at the Kadena Air Force Base of the U.S. in Okinawa.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are attaching weighty importance to the integration of the military actions of their aggression forces, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the South Korean puppet army in completing the three-way military alliance system, the author of the commentary titled "War Alliance Active" says: To this end, joint exercises are being ceaselessly staged between the U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army and between the former and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

What the U.S. imperialists seek now is a joint operation of their aggression forces, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the South Korean puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are now openly staging military exercises for a joint operation under the cloak of "visit" and "participation in contests of exercise."

It is as clear as noonday that the "visit" of the South Korean puppets to U.S. military bases in Japan and their "participation in contests of exercise" will develop into a large-scale joint military exercise of the three services in the future.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening preparations for a full-scale involvement of the Japanese aggression armed forces into a Korean war of aggression. The tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea fraught with the danger of a new war in Korea is actually operating and gravely menacing peace in Asia and the world. The U.S. and Japanese aggressors and South Korean puppets should be mindful that those who are fond of fire are burnt in the flames.

ONGOING 'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH REPORTED

SK071218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Pyyngyang October 7 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are getting more indiscreet in their suppressing of patriotic students these days.

The military fascist elements have planted many secret agents in all universities to shadow and watch every movement of the students, while cracking down without mercy upon students who go against the grain with them or carry on progressive activities.

On September 26, the puppets arrested five students of Songgyungwan University who had fought at the head of a demonstration, scattering anti-"government" leaflets on the campus, on charges of violation of the fascist "Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

The fascist clique on October 1 arrested 16 students, branding them as "prime movers" in the demonstrations of students of Seoul, Tongguk, Sogang Universities and Sukmyong and Tongdok Women's Universities held on September 28.

The fascist hangmen staged a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on September 30 and sentenced eleven students including six women students to prison terms.

Earlier, on September 20, 24 and 28, the fascist clique staged one trial after another and penalized students of various universities including nine students of Songgyungwan University.

The puppets expelled and disciplined thousands of students on charges of "poor records" and "extra-curricular lectures" on the threshold of new term beginning in September.

A series of facts show in what uneasiness and fear the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are trembling in face of the anti-"government" struggle of the students rapidly expanding and flaring up in furious flames in connection with the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union and how desperately they are trying to block it.

LSWYK Condemns Suppression

SK110440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea made public a statement on October 10 denouncing the South Korean puppet clique's fascist crackdown upon students who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

Since the heroic Kwangju popular uprising the South Korean students have staunchly waged the anti-U.S. struggle throughout South Korea following the arson at the "American Cultural Centres" in Kwangju and Pusan, and held massive demonstrations recently in Seoul with the explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu as an occasion, the statement noted, and stressed:

Their struggle is a sacred torchlight of national salvation for dealing a decisive blow at the domination and interference of outside forces which have become ever more undisguised and restoring the national dignity and sovereignty trampled underfoot.

The statement further said:

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique under the manipulation of its master, the U.S. imperialists, is brutally suppressing their struggle and indiscriminately arresting and torturing progressive students. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a vicious enemy barring national independence and sovereignty and democracy and a despicable pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor making frantic efforts to maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

The South Korean puppet clique tries to hold the international conference and realise its master's tour without difficulty and attain its wild ambition for long-term office with the backing of outside forces, by putting down the fighting spirit of students at the point of the bayonet.

No matter how desperately the puppets may brandish the bayonet to maintain their colonial fascist rule, however, they can never block the trend of the times toward independence.

The South Korean fascist clique must stop vicious crackdown upon students, unconditionally and immediately release illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic students and step down from power without delay.

The U.S. imperialists must no longer encourage such despicable flunkeyist traitor as Chon Tu-hwan isolated and rejected at home and abroad but immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YAR -- Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae returned home on October 7 by air after attending the functions of the revolution anniversary of the Yemen Arab Republic. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Oct 83 SK]

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO CHON'S TOUR, BURMA BOMBING

Departure for Rangoon 8 Oct

SK080233 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 83 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, accompanied by his wife and a 22-member official party, left for the Burmese capital of Rangoon Saturday morning to begin a 17-day journey to three Southwest Asian nations, Oceania and Brunei.

The South Korean leader and his party will arrive in Rangoon Sunday for a three-day state visit. From Rangoon, Chon will proceed to New Delhi on Tuesday for a three-day visit that will highlight his tour of Southwest Asia. He then will go to Colombo, Sri Lanka, Oct 14. The Korean president will visit Australia from Oct 16-20 and New Zealand from Oct 22-24. He is scheduled to return home Oct. 25 following an over-night stay in Brunei. The trip, Chon's fourth since taking office in 1980, underscores Seoul's desire to seek improved relations with non-aligned nations and its economic need to promote complementary cooperation with countries rich in natural resources.

Chon's entourage includes Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister So Sok-chun, Foreign Minister Yi Pae-sok, Commerce-Industry Minister So Song-chol, Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho and chief presidential secretary Ham Pyong-chun.

During his tour of the three Southwest Asian nations, Chon is expected to explain his peace initiatives that have gone unheeded by North Korea and seek their support in the international community, especially at non-aligned gatherings. Chon and his aides also will seek ways to strengthen cooperation in trade and technical exchanges with the nations he will visit.

In Canberra and Wellington, Chon is expected to discuss ways to strengthen South Korea's economic relations with the two countries and reiterate his standing proposal for the creation of a Pacific forum.

In recent years, Australia has emerged as an increasingly important supplier of raw materials to South Korea which is devoid of such resources. Chon's trip is expected to give further momentum to the complementary economic relationship between the two countries.

Seoul Departure Statement

SK090711 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 83 p 5

["Chon's Departure Statement"]

[Text] I am about to embark on a tour of the three Southwest Asian countries of Burma, India and Sri Lanka, the two Oceanic countries of Australia and New Zealand and the State of Brunei. This trip across the Indian Ocean and the Pacific is the fourth which has ensued as a consequence of the open diplomacy which I have promoted since the birth of the Fifth Republic in compliance with the wishes of all citizens who in turn are pursuing the internationalization of the nation. I expect that this trip will serve as a stepping-stone in our brisk march onto the center stage of world history.

We have ensured our standing in the world as a new standardbearer for peace and cooperation. By successfully hosting international events such as the Inter-parliamentary Union conference and other recent meetings, we are creating in this land a proud cradle of peace. I wholeheartedly congratulate you who have so genuinely welcomed the foreign guests attending the World Congress of the American Society of Travel Agents and the IPU conference and thereby projected an image of a cultured people. I extend to you my deep respect for your great potential as people who accomplish what you set out to do.

As I now begin this significant hopscotch diplomacy designed to extend our reach into the Indian Ocean and the southern hemisphere, I want once more to express my deep appreciation for all of you who, with great effort and dedication, have led the way toward our present stage of development. I pledge to do my utmost to make this tour a success.

The five nations in Southwest Asia and Oceania which I will visit have all played an important role in realizing the goals of liberty, peace and prosperity which are common to all mankind. This visit will be the first by a Korean head of state to the three Southwest Asian countries, and I regard it as being especially significant because these countries are all leaders in the Nonaligned Movement.

Burma, India and Sri Lanka have many things in common with us: we are all Asian nations; we all gained independence after a long struggle against colonialism; and we are all currently striving to achieve economic growth and the advancement of the general welfare. With this bond of similar experience, we have steadily deepened complementary cooperative relations with these three countries. Such efforts should be intensified in the days ahead. Inasmuch as these countries could influence the inter-Korean and East-West questions, the promotion of goodwill with them will greatly foster an international atmosphere conducive to a rational solution to the Korean question.

Australia and New Zealand, which I will visit next, are half the earth away from Korea. Being on the rim of the Pacific, however, they are countries with which we must cooperate closely for the sake of regional peace and prosperity. These two countries are our everlasting friends bound to us by the common ideals of liberty and peace. Their friendship was proven when they sent their young men to fight side by side with us to safeguard our liberty when we faced the aggression of the North Korean communists 33 years ago.

In addition, these nations have always supported our position in the United Nations and other international fora, and since the birth of the Fifth Republic, the prime ministers of both countries have visited our country to pledge their unchanging friendship. Furthermore, Australia and New Zealand are very important economic partners, since they have vast marine resources in the South Pacific and abundant farm products and natural resources.

Brunei, which I will visit on the final leg of my trip, is due to gain independence at the end of the year. We already have close complementary relations with this state. Located along the northwest coast of Borneo, Brunei abounds in natural resources and is expected to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations after its independence. There is great potential for cooperation with this country.

There is much uneasiness and uncertainty about the present and future of the international community because of small and large conflicts, the fierce arms race, a continuing recession and increased protectionism. These dark clouds pose a grave threat to the peace and prosperity of mankind.

We were recently the innocent victims of an irrational and barbarous act of violence when the Soviet Union destroyed a Korean Air Lines passenger plane. Moreover the North Korean communists did not utter a single word of regret at the atrocity against their compatriots while the rest of the world expressed anger and sympathy. To our dismay, we were made witness to the ultimate in an uncivilized, irrational, unpatriotic and inhumane attitude. Such an attitude not only poses an outright danger to the peace of the Korean peninsula and the safety of the Korean people but also to the peace of the world and the safety of all mankind.

In order to safeguard world peace and ensure the well-being and prosperity of all mankind under such stark circumstances, it behooves us to try to establish at the earliest possible date a just international order based on harmony and cooperation. I am convinced that the six countries I will be visiting will become valuable partners in the

realization of these ideals which we share with all mankind. During the trip, I plan to discuss these problems earnestly with the government leaders of these countries, and I will exchange views with them on ways to further promote friendship and good neighborliness and strengthen complementary cooperation.

At the same time, I will explain our strong resolve to achieve peace and our untiring efforts to achieve the peaceful unification of the country as well as convey to them your warm friendship. By strengthening the ties between Korea and these countries, I expect that we will create a momentum to move toward the realization of a cooperative system to sustain peace and prosperity in the Asian-Pacific region.

While there, I will also convey your warm encouragement to the workers, technicians and other Korean residents who are working hard in distant and unfamiliar countries to the honor of our homeland.

I now embark on this 18-day tour, supported by your resolve to contribute to the creation of a peaceful world and by your enthusiastic desire to further broaden our sights to the five oceans and six continents so that we can build a stronger country. As once again I pledge to do my best to reap many achievements, I am especially appreciative of all of you for seeing me off with such an emphatic expression of support.

Radio Report on Explosion

SK090736 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0712 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] We go directly to a relay by telephone to the entrance hall of the Capitol Building where a disclosure is being made.

[Begin live relay by reporter (Yun Tok-su)] Yes. Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui has just disclosed that an explosion took place at 1255 Korean standard time -- at 1025 by Burmese standard time -- at the (Aungmye) national cemetery of Burma, the first country on President Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Southwest Asian nations. Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui revealed that a disaster took place, a disaster in which many of our official entourage were killed or wounded while waiting to pay homage at the tombs.

Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said that because this explosion took place several minutes before President Chon Tu-hwan and First Lady Yi Sun-cha arrived at the cemetery, President Chon Tu-hwan and the first lady are safe and unharmed.

Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui noted that he will make further disclosures later as soon as the details of the case, including those who died, are confirmed. Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui, the government spokesman, revealed that the government had convened an emergency Cabinet meeting at 1500 this afternoon and that the government has ordered police throughout the nation, the military, and concerned agencies to enter into an emergency duty posture.

Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui urged the citizens not to be perturbed at all but to feel at ease because all measures are being mapped out to examine all the particulars of the case, including national security. [live relay ends]

Details of Bombing

SK10056 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon, Burma, Oct 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan was 1.5 kilometers away from the Burmese Martyr's Mausoleum when the bomb, apparently aimed at him, exploded. He was en route to the cemetery from the guest house where he had stayed overnight. The guest house is located 4.8 kilometers from the cemetery.

A minute after Korean Ambassador to Burma Yi Kye-chol joined the members of the presidential entourage gathered for Chon's wreath-laying ceremony, a bomb hidden on the roof of the structure where Chon was supposed to stand during the ceremony, exploded. Ambassador Yi arrived at the mausoleum at 10:24 a.m. The bomb went off four minutes later, shortly after a trumpeter unexpectedly rehearsed a requiem dirge, which originally was scheduled to sound when Chon was to pay tribute to Burmese heroes of the nation's fight for independence from Britain.

Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister So Sok-chun and 20 other members of the presidential entourage were hit by the blast and debris from the roof poured over them. Dust from the explosion hindered sight and the smell of gunpowder was heavy.

Immediately after the blast, Korean secret service agents and Burmese security officers rushed to the scene and carried the bodies of the killed and injured to a hospital in cars and trucks.

Observers here said North Koreans who plotted the blasts seemed to have mistaken Ambassador Yi for Chon, and detonated the bomb by remote control. Other observers said it was a time bomb adjusted to detonate exactly at 10:30 a.m. when Chon was scheduled to arrive at the cemetery, but mistakenly blew up two minutes too early. They said the bomb seems to have been planted in advance, and that the elaborateness of the plot proves that it was committed by North Koreans.

In the structure where the bomb exploded, the graves of a Burmese hero general and eight of his fellow independence fighters are laid.

Dead, Wounded Named; North Blamed

SK090912 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0742 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Telephone report from correspondent Pak Won-hong from Burma -- live]

[Excerpt] Through an official statement, Hwang Son-pil, spokesman of the Blue House said that, because of the explosion of an unidentified explosive at 1023 Burmese time [1253 Korean time] which appeared to have been installed by the North Korean puppets, before members of the ROK Official and unofficial entourage lined up at the (Aungmye) Cemetery for the visit by President Chon Tu-hwan, a total of 15 members of the ROK delegation, including 11 official entourage members, including Deputy Prime Minister So Sok-chun, and 4 unofficial entourage members were killed; and 16 official and unofficial entourage members, including Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were seriously or lightly wounded.

Spokesman Hwang Son-pil said that, because President Chon Tu-hwan delayed his departure a little longer than scheduled and because the explosion occurred when President Chon Tu-hwan was on his way to the cemetery, President Chon Tu-hwan is safe. He further said that the bodies were placed at the First Army Hospital and that those who sustained injuries were receiving first aid treatment at the Second Army Hospital.

Receiving a report on this shocking incident, President Chon Tu-hwan said that he could not suppress the feelings of sorrow and that such a violence, terrorism, and atrocities should be denounced and chastised. He then expressed deep condolence to the victims and to their bereaved families. President Chon Tu-hwan told officers concerned to do their best in evacuating the bodies back home and in treating those whose sustained injuries.

President Chon Tu-hwan asked U San Yu, Burmese president, who visited him in the guest house at 1150 Burmese time to express his sorrow and make an apology in connection with the incident, to quickly and satisfactorily treat those who sustained injuries, to render cooperation in evacuating the bodies home, and to quickly ferret out and severely punish the criminals by conducting a thorough investigation. He also asked for thoroughly exposing the intrigue by the North Korean puppets that masterminded the incident and for taking pertinent measures.

Burmese President U San Yu sincerely apologized and said that he will do his best. President Chon Tu-hwan plans to suspend his schedule of visits and to return home.

Following is the list of those who were killed in the incident: So Sok-chun, deputy prime minister and the minister of the Economic Planning Board; Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok; Kim Tong-hui, minister of commerce and industry; So Sang-chol, minister of energy and resources; Ham Pyong-chun, secretary general at the Office of the President; Sim Sang-u, DJP presidential secretary; Yi Kye-chol, ambassador to Burma; Kim Chae-ik, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs; Min Pyong-sok, presidential physician; Ha Tong-son, chief of the overseas economic cooperation planning team; Kang In-hui, deputy minister of agriculture and fisheries; Yi Kil-kwan, presidential information secretary; Yi Chung-hyon, TONG-A-ILBO photographer; Han Pyong-hui and Kim Yong-hwan, [members of the presidential security corps].

Following is a list of those who were seriously injured: Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Yi Ki-uk, deputy finance minister; Choe Chae-uk, presidential information secretary; TONG-A-ILBO reporter Choe Kyu-chol; Kim Sang-taek, photographer of the Ministry of Culture and Public Information; Choe Sam-tok, chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; CHUNGANG ILBO reporter Song Chin-hyok; KOREA HERALD reporter Kim Ki-sok, HANGUK ILBO reporter Yun Kuk-pyong; Choe Kum-yong, chief of the photography department of YONHAP press agency; Kim Sang-yong, photographer of the Ministry of Culture and Public Information; YONHAP reporter Kim Ki-song; Chong Tae-chin; and Kim Yong-sok.

Emergency Cabinet Meeting Oct 9

SK091104 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Reporter (Chu Tong-won) at the reporters' club at the Capitol Building -- recorded]

[Text] The government is expected to hold an emergency cabinet meeting at 2100 tonight to discuss comprehensive measures, such as the procedures for the funeral for those who died in the unexpected incident. Through the Foreign Ministry, the government has officially notified India, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand, and Brunei -- which the president would have visited -- of the postponement of the tour.

At the moment, by holding a meeting to copewith the case under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, the government has decided as follows: Today, the remains of the dead will be taken to Singapore from Burma. Korean Airlines will take over the remains and carry them to the ROK.

The government has also ordered the Government Administration Ministry to prepare for a funeral with the nation's most courteous treatment for the dead sacrificed in this case. The government is studying the possibility of dispatching a delegation led by a minister-level official to cope with the case.

The emergency government meeting has ordered all government and public offices to fly flags at half-mast from today to the day of the funeral. The government has also asked individual households to express condolences to the dead and the injured who were sacrificed in the unexpected disaster.

Information Minister's 9 Oct Statement

SK091413 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1321 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Statement by Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui, government spokesman on the bombing in Rangoon, Burma -- live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: At noon of 9 October, in Burma, which was on his excellency the president's official tour, the bombing attempt to assassinate the entourage of the head of state is a disaster which greatly shocked and brought out the indignation of all citizens. It is really a calamity beyond expression which destroyed international political order in a single stroke.

Despite such a crisis, his excellency the president is safe. This is very fortunate. We can say that no scheme or provocation can hamper our national destiny.

The government is presently in a situation in which all Cabinet members, including the prime minister, and the concerned agencies are on emergency duty to reveal the truth of this case, to punish a group which is destroying world peace and international order and not to give any chance for provocation. Our military and police are firmly defending our security and public order.

Through this case, we have once again clearly grasped the true nature of the North Korean puppets as the group of international terrorists and barbarians who incur the wrath of heaven and man.

The government expresses deep condolences to those who died for their country in this tragic incident. The government is planning to hold a funeral for them on a nationwide scale in a courteous manner.

To express condolences for their sacrifice on a national scale, all public offices have been ordered to fly flags at halfmast from 10 October to the funeral day.

The government is also asking every household to fly flags at halfmast to cherish the memory of the spirit of those who died for the country.

Fellow citizens, more than ever before, it is high time for us to display courage, unity, and wisdom. By unanimously uniting, leaders, citizens, and the government should, with indomitable courage and efforts, assume the historical duty of mankind to punish those who disturb the international order and world peace by gaining the support of the peace-loving spirit of mankind and the conscience of civilized society. In the process of carrying out this task, we should lay a firm foundation for national survival. Only this will do justice to the precious sacrifice of those who did for the country.

Chon Returns to Seoul

SK092219 Seoul YONHAP in English 2200 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and his party returned home early Monday morning after cancelling scheduled state visits to five Southwest Asian and Pacific nations in the wake of an explosion at Burmese national cemetery that killed 16 people, including four Cabinet ministers, and left 15 others injured. They arrived in Seoul at 3:40 a.m. Monday (18:40 p.m. Sunday GMT).

Chon's Statement Upon Return

SK100037 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Statement by President Chon Tu-hwan issued upon arrival at Kimpo from Rangoon, Burma -- read by reporter]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: I have returned early this morning, canceling my tour Southwest Asian countries, because of the unprecedentedly tragic incident which occurred during my visit to Burma, and which I am now reporting to you, fellow countrymen, with deep sadness.

I pray for the spirits of the 15 deceased -- Cabinet ministers, including Deputy Prime Minister So Sok-chun, members of the official delegation, and entourage -- who passed away in a foreign country after devoting themselves to the country and the people and extend my deepest condolences to their bereaved families. Sharing untold indignation with our fellow countrymen who have been greatly shocked by this hardly believable incident, I extend my sincere regrets to them.

Fellow countrymen, the current incident is a barbarous criminal act which the conscience of all mankind cannot tolerate and is a most vicious crime which should be cursed.

I cannot repress my surging indignation and sadness, together with fellow countrymen, over this murderous atrocity which incurs the wrath of heaven and man. This incident is the result of the unprecedentedly vicious, elaborately preplanned and organized plot to assassinate me, as head of state.

It is not only our fellow countrymen who point out that the North Korean communist group, which is most inhuman in the world, is precisely the mastermind of this criminal incident committed to assassinate me, the head of state of the Republic of Korea.

Aside from the fact that they failed in their attempt to assassinate me in Canada, seizing the opportunity of my visit to foreign countries about a year ago, the North Korean communists have tenaciously perpetrated provocations to destroy our peace and stability. No one will doubt that this vicious criminal act was committed by the North Korean communists in light of their attributes as irrational and inhuman murderers wantonly resorting to violence and assassination plots, which are too clearly known to the world.

I firmly believe that the truth of this incident will be laid bare to the world and that it will become clear that this crime should be condemned and punished in the name of our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Declaring that the final fate of this brutal and vicious murderous group will be only self-ruin, I firmly pledge to take all measures, together with our people, to punish and chastise those who commit injustice and violence against mankind and to punish those who committed the crime.

At the same time, fellow countrymen, you have my firm pledge that I will do my best in handling measures in the wake of this incident, including the return of the bodies and medical care for the injured.

Fellow countrymen, no matter how frantically the wicked group may threaten our security, our lofty will to pursue peace and advance will by no means be crushed. The fiercer the challenge to overwhelm us, the stronger might of our justice and [word indistinct] will be demonstrated. I firmly believe that the great potential energy of our fellow countrymen, who have overcome numerous challenges and various trials in firm unity and cohesion, will repel any threat in the end and firmly safeguard our lives and security.

We must overcome this challenge prevailing today with heroic resolve. I will stand in forefront of the road to punish injustice and to achieve peace and prosperity at the risk of my life, together with our fellow countrymen.

Once again, I pray for the spirits of the deceased. I believe that when we all safeguard the nation in firm unity and achieve a unified nation by fostering national strength, we can recompense the deceased, who will be permanently alive in our hearts, for their lofty sacrifice. Again, I wish to express my deep condolences to the bereaved families.

2d Cabinet Meeting 9 Oct

SK091105 Seoul YONHAP in English 1047 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP) -- An emergency Cabinet meeting will be held Sunday night to discuss the explosion in Rangoon, Burma, which killed 15 Koreans and injured 16 others. Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop will chair the Cabinet meeting, the second one of the day. Government sources said that the Cabinet meeting will discuss matters of dispatching a medical team to Rangoon and funerals for the deceased people.

The government urgently directed senior government officials, including Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho now abroad, to return home.

Chon Meets With Cabinet 10 Oct

SK100415 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan convened an extraordinary Cabinet meeting at Chongwadae at 0510 this morning where he received detailed reports from ministers on measures that the government has taken so far in connection with the tragic incident in Rangoon, Burma.

At the meeting, calling on the Cabinet to cooperate closely under the guidance of Prime Minister Kim in dealing with measures in the wake of the current tragic incident, President Chon Tu-hwan urged participants in the meeting to do their best to make the lofty sacrifice of the deceased a great turning point for the development of the state so that their death should become noble.

Saying that, in light of the brutal and vicious atrocity in Rangoon which incurs the wrath of heaven and man, a new vicious and brutal provocation is anticipated, President Chon Tu-hwan called on the entire armed forces to make full and complete preparations.

Noting that in the confrontation between the North and the South -- because the confrontation in the diplomatic field, too, has become no less acute than the military field everywhere in the world -- our diplomacy is reminiscent of war, President Chon Tu-hwan said that the assassination plot witnessed in Burma is precisely an example of today's reality.

Recalling the tragic scene, saying that the explosion in Rangoon is not only a tragedy of the dead but also our own tragedy and the tragedy of our people and that he was also a target of the bombing plot, President Chon said that our people should firmly unite under any acute and emergent situation, strengthen our national power, and thus achieve the great cause of national unification, the long-cherished desire of our nation.

Saying that the tenacious provocations of the North Korean communist group will never change in the future, as in the past and present, and that the North Korean communists

will continue to hinder our advance to the international community in other foreign countries than Burma, President Chon Tu-hwan noted that the reality of our country today urgently demands that I cannot sit idly, seeking only my personal safety. He emphasized that this is a mission imposed on him today.

Saying that our people have experienced numerous unprecedentedly tragic mishaps in the past and that we should not, however, be plunged into only sadness and disappointment, President Chon Tu-hwan stressed that all people should firmly unite for the strengthening of national power, for national defense and for national unification and that this is the only way to console the souls of the dead.

Armed Forces Put on Alert

SK100626 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0530 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Yesterday, right after the explosion incident in Burma, the Defense Ministry received emergency intelligence on the incident and issued an alert to all units of the three services. Yesterday afternoon, as the Cabinet meeting presided over by prime Minister Kim decided to issue an alert to the police throughout the country, the army, navy, and air force issued a special instruction to their respective units calling for establishing strong readiness against a possible provocation by taking advantage of the explosion in Rangoon.

With this alert issued throughout the military, all soldiers who have been on leave have returned to their units and have assumed their normal duties.

On the other hand, right after the bombing incident, the commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command issued an alert to all U.S. forces in Korea in accordance with an instruction from the U.S. Army chief of staff. Thus, not only the ROK Army but also the U.S. forces in Korea have entered complete combat readiness to cope with a possible provocation from the North.

National Police on Special Alert

SK110209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] National Police Director General Yi Hae-ku yesterday instructed the entire police force to take maximum security measures in the wake of Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma. The nation's police have been on special alert since 2:45 p.m. Sunday, following the lethal explosion in the Burmese capital.

Saying that North Korean agents and other subversive elements may try to take advantage of the tragic incident, Yi said a maximum security posture should be maintained to prevent further assassinations and other terrorist attempts in the nation.

Yi made the remarks in a meeting of 25 high-ranking police officers who were summoned to his office to discuss measures relating to the police alert. "This kind of tragedy can happen at any time and in any place as long as North Korea continues to exist on the earth," Yi said.

He ordered the police to increase their vigilance for the protection of visiting foreign dignitaries, including participants in the Seoul Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting. Police were also ordered to increased patrols in and around government offices and industrial facilities nationwide.

Special Envoy Goes to Burma

SK110316 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Correspondent Kil Chong-sok's report from Rangoon]

[Text] Minister of Sports Yi Won-kyong, who is now in Rangoon as a government envoy, met the Burmese foreign minister this morning. At the meeting Minister Yi delivered our government's official stand on the bombing incident to the Burmese minister and discussed matters on Burmese cooperation in the investigation of the incident.

At the meeting, Minister Yi demanded that the Burmese side thoroughly investigate the incident, inflict severe punishment on the criminal, in case he is ferreted out, and make public the truth of the incident.

Minister Yi Won-kyong is scheduled to meet Burmese President U San Yu today.

Minister Yi said that when he met Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at the guest house yesterday to discuss the transportation of the injured and 16 victims to Seoul, he got the impression that the Burmese Government was making every possible effort to take measures to deal with the wake of the incident.

Minister Yi said: Though it will take time to investigate the incident, in light of the attitude of the Burmese Government authorities, the Burmese Government's cooperation on the incident will be [words indistinct].

Minister Yi said that he would return to Seoul tomorrow after completing negotiations with the Burmese Government. He added that after his return to Seoul Sim Ki-chol, Korean ambassador to Malaysia, and Mun Ki-yol, Korean ambassador to Bangladesh, who are now in Rangoon, will take over the continuing negotiations with the Burmese Government.

Joint Investigation Urged

SK110238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 11 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Tuesday asked the Burmese Government to conduct a joint investigation of Sunday's bomb attack at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon and expressed its readiness to offer cooperation in the investigations. Sports Minister Yi Won-kyong, now staying in Rangoon as a special envoy, conveyed the Korean Government's stand to Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing, a Foreign Ministry official here said.

Seoul Monday demanded that the Burmese Government conduct a thorough investigation of the bomb blast, which killed 16 Koreans and left 15 others injured, and inform South Korea of investigation results as soon as possible, the official said.

Two Wounded Airlifted to Clark

SK110357 Seoul YONHAP in English 0347 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 11 (YONHAP) -- two seriously injured Koreans who were airlifted from Rangoon to a U.S. Air Force hospital at Clark Airbase in the Philippines Tuesday will recover from their wounds, it was learned. The two -- Gen Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the South Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Vice Finance Minister Yi Ki-ok -- were among the 15 Koreans injured in an explosion at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon Sunday. All the injured, except the two Yi's, have been flown to Seoul. According to reports reaching the government from the U.S. military hospital, Gen Yi is in good condition and can speak normally. Vice Finance Minister Yi is learned to be in serious condition, but will recover.

Wounded Return to Seoul

SK101316 Seoul YONHAP in English 1305 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) -- The 11 South Koreans wounded in Sunday's bomb explosion in Rangoon, Burma, returned home Monday night on a Korean Airlines (KAL) special flight and were immediately sent to the national medical center for thorough medical treatments.

The two other most seriously wounded, Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Vice Finance Minister Yi Ki-ok, were taken to Clark Air Base in the Philippines, by a U.S. military plane to get swift medical care.

The special KAL plane, which was urgently dispatched to Rangoon to bring home the wounded, landed at Kimpo International Airport, near Seoul, at 9:15 p.m. local time (1215 GMT).

Health and Social Affairs Minister Kim Chong-nye and medical personnel from the center received the wounded at the airport and took each one in a separate ambulance directly to the center.

Premier Kim Honors Victims

SK110107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- More than 3,000 people, including foreigners, Monday visited a joint memorial altar set up at the national cemetery for the 16 Koreans killed by an explosion in Rangoon Sunday. The visitors burned incense to pay their last respects to the deceased.

Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, and foreign diplomats in Seoul, including ambassadors from Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia were among the mourners.

While burning incense, Indonesian Ambassador Raden Eddie Suprpto said the explosion was a great shock and a grave incident in light of international relations.

The altar will be open to visitors from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. until Thursday's joint funeral service for the dead, a cemetery official said.

Economic Monitoring Committee Set Up

SK110214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government inaugurated an economic monitoring committee Monday to cope with any financial repercussions from the Rangoon bomb blast, which killed 16 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers.

The committee, established during an emergency meeting of economic ministers, will check price movements and business developments daily starting Tuesday, an Economic Planning Board spokesman said Tuesday.

Chaired by Vice Economic Planning Minister Kim Hong-yi, the committee consists of assistant ministers from the Economic Planning Board, Ministries of Finance, Commerce-Industry, Transportation, Energy-Resources, Construction and Agriculture-Fisheries and key officials from the Bank of Korea, the country's central bank, the spokesman said.

The committee will hold a meeting daily to determine if there were any abnormal signals in the country's overall economy, the spokesman said.

"If any undesirable but significant economic phenomenon should occur, the economic ministers immediately will gather to work out countermeasures for the development," he added.

In spite of the general public's shock and outrage over the blast, Korean economic circles have so far been outstandingly stable with no reports of large withdrawals from banks or other savings institutions.

The composite price index on the stock market Monday closed at 115.59 points, down only 1.04 points from Saturday.

One U.S. dollar was equal to about 810 Korean won on Seoul's black market dollar exchange Monday, the same as was posted Saturday. Real estate prices around the country have not fluctuated since the blast.

Funeral Scheduled for 13 Oct

SK101312 Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) -- A special committee organized by the government to deal with the aftermath of Sunday's bomb blast at the Burmese national cemetery in Rangoon, decided to hold joint national funeral services Thursday for the 16 Korean victims killed in the explosion. Participants of the committee meeting chaired by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop also agreed to award the victims the Order of National Service Merit, and bury them in the national cemetery if the bereaved families so desire.

Public Reaction Noted

SK100838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) -- A storm of public indignation swept South Korea over the bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, Sunday that killed 15 government officials, including four Cabinet members, and a Korean journalist. Many Koreans were dumbfounded by the attack, which South Korean Government officials have labeled as North Korean "terrorism against God and man."

Their indignation and dismay were doubled in that the bomb blast followed on the heels of another national tragedy, the Sept. 1 shooting down of an unarmed South Korean commercial airliner by missiles launched from a Soviet warplane. Showing great anger at the communists' "atrocious terrorist act," most people have agreed to increase their spiritual resolve and national strength to thwart any possible provocation from North Korea. Most Koreans also called on reliable international organizations to investigate the incident thoroughly and give a "full and complete account" of the incident.

Kim Hyong-hyo, vice president of the Academy of Korean Studies, said: "The incident once again brought home to the entire nation that we are not living in a time of peace but instead in quasi-wartime."

Rev. Kang Won-yong regretted that the explosives were not detected and removed before the explosion. "Burma is well-known as a leftist country. However, it is unthinkable that Burmese Government authorities neglected to detect and remove the explosives from the Martyrs' Mausoleum where our head of state was to pay tribute," Kang said.

Former Foreign Minister Yi Tong-won reacted, saying that if it were true that the North Korean communists masterminded the incident, they should be condemned in the name of mankind and every possible retaliatory measure should be taken so that they cannot commit such a "reckless terrorist act" again.

Rallies Denounce North

SK110836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- Hundreds of thousands of South Korean students and citizens Tuesday rallied throughout the country to denounce North Korea for allegedly engineering Sunday's bomb blast in the Burmese capital of Rangoon apparently aimed at taking the life of President Chon Tu-hwan. The blast killed 16 South Koreans, including four Cabinet members accompanying Chon to his state visits to Burma, India, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand and Brunei, and left 15 others injured.

Claiming that the bomb incident was engineered by those associated with the North Korean communist regime, protesters called for harsh measures to retaliate for the "inhumane, barbarous terrorist act" and for the punishment of all involved in the incident.

In statements and resolutions adopted at the rallies, participants resolved to further strengthen national security, to safeguard national survival and to protect prosperity from incessant North Korean threats.

Tuesday's rallies were organized by many social organizations and businesses such as the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, the Korean Disabled Veterans Association, the Korean Senior Citizens Association, Hyundai Business Group, Samsung Business Group, Ssangyong Construction Co., and the Central Council of the National Fisheries Corporatives Federation. Many middle and high schools also organized rallies across the country.

Japan's Blaming of North Cited

SK110233 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- Sources at the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Monday the tragic explosion at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon Sunday was the "work of a considerably large-scale terrorist organization" and that North Korea's involvement in the incident cannot be denied. The sources said, however, no concrete evidence showing North Korea's direct involvement has been uncovered yet.

The sources based their supposition on these facts: The guard at Martyr's Mausoleum was strict, powerful bombs deliberately were planted on the ceiling of the cemetery, and the attempt was aimed solely at taking the life of President Chon Tu-hwan and other Korean officials since the Burmese president was not scheduled to visit the mausoleum.

Japanese experts on Burma said rumors that cited anti-government forces in Burma as the perpetrators were not credible considering the nature of the Burmese people, who dislike bloodshed, and respect the Martyr's Mausoleum as a national sanctuary.

They, instead shared the view that it was likely that an organized terrorist group instigated by forces abroad had committed the act.

Meanwhile, Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported Monday that rumors of North Korean involvement in the incident are persistent among Burmese in Rangoon although there has not been any official report on the outcome of a government investigation.

KYODO said rumors that the explosion had been engineered by special agents of North Korea are widespread in Rangoon. The news agency said the Burmese Government has stepped up its investigation into the incident and organized a special investigation squad in the National Intelligence Bureau.

N. Korean Ship Said To Visit Rangoon

SK100758 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] (Colombo -- REUTER-YONHAP) It has been learned that a North Korean freighter was berthed in Rangoon port for 4 days from 17 September, prior to President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Burma.

The Sri Lankan police revealed that the North Korean freighter, which had anchored in Colombo port, Sri Lanka, from 29 September, was a 2,300-ton freighter named (Tonggun-ho) with a 39-member crew. The Sri Lankan police said that this freighter, since its arrival in Colombo port, Sri Lanka, on 20 September, was under strict surveillance in connection with President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Sri Lanka, and was ordered to leave Colombo port on 6 October on security grounds.

Saying that this freighter called in Colombo to be loaded with general cargo and fuel, the Colombo police revealed that the freighter was from Rangoon and was scheduled to leave for Egypt's Alexandria after 10 days in Colombo.

The Colombo police also said that the North Korean freighter left Colombo port after it had been ordered to leave and had stayed in (?Samadra) waters 30 km south of Colombo under the pretext of making some repairs.

Cultural Events Canceled

SK100836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government decided Monday to postpone all cultural and artistic events slated for October, to express the nation's deep sorrow over the deaths of 16 Koreans in Sunday's bomb blast at Rangoon. The government ordered its cities and provincial authorities to put off indefinitely the 24th national folk art festival scheduled for Oct. 16-23 and to cancel or delay other festivals and provincial art events originally scheduled for this month, government sources said. The decision was taken to show the people's resolve in overcoming the national mishap, the sources added.

IPU Statement on Bombing

SK110120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0104 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) -- The Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) Monday adopted a statement condemning Sunday's bomb blast in the Burmese capital of Rangoon that killed and injured a number of South Korean officials and journalists traveling with President Chon Tu-hwan.

The statement, adopted unanimously by the world lawmakers' body now holding its annual meeting here, said: "The conference expresses its deepest shock and emotion at the barbarous and murderous act" which cost the lives of many of the "most distinguished" national leaders of Korea. It also demanded that "the terrorist outrage be thoroughly investigated and those responsible be brought to justice."

The 90-minute extraordinary session, which adopted the statement, began with a silent prayer for the victims of the incident.

Sixteen members of the Korean president's party, including four Cabinet ministers, were killed and 15 others injured when a bomb ripped through the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon Sunday a few minutes before Chon and his wife were to arrive for a wreath-laying ceremony.

The president, who was uninjured by the blast, canceled the rest of his planned 18-day Asian and Pacific trip and returned home Monday morning.

South Korea blamed the incident on North Korea.

KOREA TIMES Accuses North

SK110159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Rangoon Catastrophe"]

[Text] The entire citizenry of Korea, together with all sensible peoples in the world community, have once again been jolted by a truly shocking incident, in which a number of ranking personalities have been killed en masse while accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan in his state visit to Burma.

A powerful bomb exploded in the Burmese national cemetery in Rangoon Sunday, claiming the lives of four Korean Government ministers, including Deputy Premier So Sok-chun and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, and 12 other ranking officials and others in the entourage of President Chon on his Asia-Pacific tour covering six regional countries.

Fortunately, President Chon and First Lady Yi Sun-cha narrowly escaped the explosion as the bomb went off a few minutes before their arrival at the scene.

In the face of the tragic incident, President Chon cancelled his scheduled state visits to other South Asian and Oceanic countries, returning to Seoul early yesterday morning.

Those injured in the incident were said to be 15 persons accompanying the presidential tour, including a number of newsmen. Aside from the Korean victims, three Burmese were fatally hit in the bomb explosion and over 30 Burmese were hurt.

It is immediately presumed that the explosive device to assassinate the presidential couple must have been installed by pro-Pyongyang elements working secretly in collaboration with the North Korean communists.

In view of the high-capacity bomb, which killed numerous people and injured so many others, the assassination plot must have been undertaken in a well organized, sophisticated way.

We recall that Pyongyang masterminded an assassination attempt against President Chon prior to his scheduled visit to Canada in August last year.

The real picture of the latest assassination scheme is yet to be determined by the responsible Burmese Government authorities. In this connection, we call upon the Burmese authorities to undertake thorough investigation and mete out severe punishment to those guilty of the tragic happening, which took place during an official visit by a foreign head of state there at their invitation.

We also urge our government authorities to step up their diplomatic efforts to help unearth the truth of this most vicious terrorist act against President Chon and his entourage on their overseas tour.

President Chon had embarked upon his summit diplomacy by leaving Saturday for Burma, which was to be followed by leaving Saturday for Burma, which was to be followed by visits to India and Sri Lanka, as part of the positive national diplomatic endeavor to strengthen our ties with the non-aligned camp.

We had high esteem for such forward-moving diplomatic venture, particularly since President Chon was the first Korean head of state to visit these countries.

We deplore the latest tragedy which cost the precious lives of presidential aides while a diplomatic mission, obviously at the hands of pro-Pyongyang agents or their sympathizers overseas.

It is especially horrifying that this terrorist incident took place merely a little more than a month after the atrocious Soviet act of massacring 269 persons aboard a Korea Air Lines passenger plane.

We renew our denunciation and outrage at the prevalence of international terrorism in which so many human lives have been victimized in these successive incidents.

The North Korean communists have indulged in and are feared to intensify terroristic acts at home or abroad, taking advantage of all possible occasions, so as to cover up their inferior position, specifically in connection with major international events to be held here.

Taking this tragic incident as a grave lesson in this vein, the government authorities are advised to push positive diplomacy toward world nations, including non-aligned countries, in intense yet astute ways.

We express our deep condolences to the bereaved families of the victims in the Rangoon catastrophe, hoping for early recovery of those injured.

North's Terrorism Denounced

SK110205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Rangoon Massacre"]

[Text] The bomb blast that claimed the lives of 16 and wounded 16 other members of our presidential mission visiting Rangoon Sunday is beyond comparison in its barbarity. The status of the targets and the special circumstances under which the crime was committed make it far more menacing and lurid than most other acts of murder and political assassination.

The nation is angered and in grief over the loss of four Cabinet members and other ranking officials. Another 15 members of the visiting party, including many newsmen, were injured when the powerful bomb exploded at the Martyr's Mausoleum in the Burmese capital. The attack resulted in the heaviest casualties ever suffered by a single official mission at one time.

Most fortunately, President Chon Tu-hwan and the first lady escaped unhurt. A couple of years ago when the president was about to tour North America, a conspiracy against his life was detected and nipped in the bud in Canada. We are highly relieved and reassured to have the chief executive back at home, safe and sound, to continue to hold firmly the helm of the state and steer the country at this critical period.

President Chon returned to Seoul early yesterday morning, cutting short his scheduled tour of six South Asian and Oceanian countries. The diplomatic objectives he sought to achieve through his energetic and extensive round of bilateral summitry will not suffer setbacks. Rather, the deeper understanding and sympathy of the free and peace-loving nations of the world are with us at this moment of distress.

From all initial circumstantial evidence available now, we can safely conclude that the incident was a meticulously premeditated and professionally executed attack masterminded by North Korean terrorists. We have experienced a series of similar bombings within this country, beginning with one at our National Cemetery in Seoul in 1970. This followed an abortive attempt to raid the presidential mansion of Chongwadae by infiltrating a 31-member commando team into Seoul in 1968.

The latest one was a time bomb blast at the American Cultural Center in Taegu. The highly destructive power of the explosive used in Rangoon is reminiscent of, but much stronger than, those used inside Korea. The timing, technique, as well as the motive and purpose of these outrageous attacks are quite the same. The espionage and terrorist apparatus of communist North Korea is bent on destroying our key facilities, killing our government leaders and thus disturbing our domestic peace and threatening national security.

It is clear that Pyongyang is reacting violently to Seoul's growing national power and international stature. The recent successful hosting of two major international gatherings here has hit them hard. They have now shed all semblance of humanity and reason and have resorted to an act of despicable carnage.

There are many reasons to believe that more provocations and various acts of aggression, direct and indirect, will be in store for us in the coming months and years as the nation keeps building up its economy and preparing for such global events as the Asiad in 1986 and the Olympic Games in 1988.

That a tragic bloodbath took place during an official function of our presidential party on a state visit in a foreign capital is deplorable and horrifying. The Burmese Government must act swiftly and efficiently to get to the bottom of the case and bring the culprits to full justice. Its decisive and responsible stance is required to uproot international terrorism and also to sustain the friendship growing between Seoul and Rangoon.

As we have done on so numerous occasions in the troubled history of our nation, we will face and cope with any challenge and menace from North Korea and its accomplices everywhere. Utmost courage, fortitude, wisdom and, above all, harmony and unity of the people and the government are essential to tide the nation over this difficult time.

REPORTAGE ON CHON TU-HWAN TOUR, MAUSOLEUM BOMBING

Chon Arrives in Rangoon

BK081435 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic of Korea, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, his wife, and his delegation arrived in Rangoon this afternoon aboard a special plane on a 4-day state visit to Burma at the invitation of the president and the chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu.

The visiting ROK president, his wife, and delegation were welcomed at Rangoon airport by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu and his wife, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and his wife, State Council Member U Sein Lwin and his wife, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, deputy ministers Thura U Tun and General Thura Kyaw Htin and their wives, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, ambassadors and their wives led by dean of the diplomatic corps and Philippine Ambassador to Burma Mr Constantine Ma Cruz, Burmese Ambassador to the ROK U Kyi Maung, ROK Ambassador to Burma Mr Yi Kye-chol and his wife and embassy staff members, and senior diplomatic officials from embassies in Rangoon.

Over 3,000 working people, including Lanzin Youth members and students from Mayangon, Insein and Mingaladon townships welcomed the delegation by waving flags of the two countries and chanting friendship slogans.

ROK President Chon Tu-hwan issued a statement at the Rangoon airport. The ROK president is accompanied by a 21-member delegation which includes So Sok-chun, the deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board; Yi Pom-sok, the minister of foreign affairs; Kim Tong-hui, the minister of commerce and industry; So Sang-chol, the minister of energy and resources; Sim Sang-u, the general secretary of the Democratic Justice Party; and General Yi Ki-paek, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

'Special Bulletin' Reports Explosion

BK091248 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1215 GMT 9 Oct 83

["Special News Bulletin": "Bomb Explosion at Martyrs Mausoleum"]

[Text] According to scheduled arrangements, the president of the Republic of Korea, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, who is visiting Burma as a state guest, proceeded to the Martyrs Mausoleum to lay wreaths this morning. Before his arrival, at about 1025, a bomb exploded there, killing 19 people and injuring 48 others.

Immediately upon learning of the explosion, the chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, U Ne Win, went to the government guest house to meet the visiting ROK president, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, and offered his deepest apology. The president, U San Yu, also visited the government guest house and expressed his regrets and apologized to President Chon Tu-hwan.

Later, the president visited the Second Army Hospital to comfort the injured. Senior physicians and surgeons have taken charge of the injured at the Second Army Hospital and the East Rangoon People's Hospital. Special attention and care is being provided.

Among the 16 people killed from the Republic of Korea were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board Mr So Sok-chun, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui, Energy and Resources Minister Mr So Sang-chol and ROK Ambassador to Burma Yi Kye-chol.

Fifteen others were injured. The Burmese people killed were senior journalist and photographer of the paper BOTATAUNG, News and Periodicals Trade Corporation, U Tin Kyaing; news official of the Motion Picture Corporation U Ohn Kyaw; and member of the production unit U Aung Naing.

Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint and Deputy Minister for Information and Culture U Than Maung were slightly injured. Thirty-one others were also injured.

ROK President Mr Chon Tu-hwan and his delegation have canceled the remainder of their planned visit and left for the ROK by special plane at 1635.

San Yu's Statement on Explosion

BK091407 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] As a result of an explosion at the Martyrs Mausoleum prior to ceremonial proceedings at which the president of the Republic of Korea, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, was to lay wreaths, several people including Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economic Planning Board Mr So Suk-chun, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui, Energy and Resources Minister Mr So Sang-chol, and ROK ambassador to Burma Mr Yi Kye-chol, lost their lives.

The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, on behalf of the Burmese Government and people, and in his own name, has expressed his deep regrets and apologies to the president of the ROK, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, and through him to the ROK Government and people, and to the bereaved families for the deaths of the members of ROK delegation as a result of a cowardly and violent act during a goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

President U San Yu strongly condemned the premeditated and cowardly act of violence aimed at undermining and disrupting the friendship between Burma and the ROK.

President U San Yu pledged to President Chon Tu-hwan that the perpetrators of this despicable and cowardly act will not escape punishment. President U San Yu affirmed that this cowardly and violent act will not pose as a barrier to the desires to the two countries to promote the existing friendship and cooperation between Burma and Korea.

Chon Cuts Visit, Leaves

BK091418 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The president of the Republic of Korea, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, and his delegation, after cancelling their scheduled trip, left Rangoon for Seoul by special plane at 1635 today.

President Chon Tu-hwan, his wife, and delegation were seen off at Rangoon airport by President U San Yu and his wife, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and his wife, State Council member U Sein Lwin and his wife, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tin Tin and his wife, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Thura Kyaw Htin and his wife, Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister [of Foreign Affairs] U Hla Shwe, and Burmese Ambassador to Korea U Kyi Maung.

At the airport, President U San Yu personally handed over a letter of apology to the visiting president, Mr Chon Tu-hwan.

San Yu Gives Official Condolences

BK101513 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] personally handed over a message of condolences at Rangoon airport to President Chon Tu-hwan of the Republic of Korea before he left Rangoon for Seoul. The message read:

I was greatly shocked and grieved by the most tragic mishap which occurred at the Martyrs Mausoleum on 9 October 1983 during the state visit of Your Excellency to our country resulting in the death or injury of some high-ranking members of Your Excellency's entourage.

On behalf of the government and people of the SRUB, and in my own name, I tender our deepest sentiment of condolence and sorrow to Your Excellency, and through you, to the bereaved families for this most tragic incident. Our sense of sorrow is augmented by our deepest sense of regret that this most regretful incident occurred during Your Excellency's state visit to our country, which nevertheless contributed to further enhancing relations between our two countries. Please allow me to once again express my sentiments of condolence and grief for the most regrettable mishap.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister U Tin Hlaing sent similar messages of condolences to Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs [name indistinct] of the ROK.

3-Day National Mourning Ordered

BK091409 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office today issued an order advising all government offices, factories and mills, and buildings to fly the national flag at half mast for 3 days -- from 10 to 13 October -- to mourn the untimely deaths of members of the ROK goodwill delegation in the bomb explosion at the Martyrs Mausoleum in Rangoon.

Committee Formed Investigation

BK101419 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has issued order No. 19/83 today announcing that an enquiry committee has been formed to investigate and examine, the bomb explosion at the Martyrs' Mausoleum on 9 October 1983 while members of the goodwill delegation headed by the ROK president were on a visit to Burma.

The committee will be chaired by Minister for Home and Religious Affairs Major General Min Gaung and will comprise Major General Saw Maung, army vice chief of staff of the defense ministry; U Kyaw Khaing, director general of the foreign ministry; and Colonel Aung Koe, director of the Defense Services Intelligence, Ministry of Defense. The secretary of the committee will be U Thein Aung, chief of police of the People's Police Force, Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs.

The rights and responsibilities of the committee are:

The committee shall submit to the Council of Ministers as soon as possible its findings on the bomb explosion at the Martyrs' Mausoleum on 9 October 1983 while members of the goodwill delegation headed by the ROK president were visiting Burma.

Upon finding any irregularities [htoo cha jet mya] while conducting its investigation, the committee shall, if necessary, report them to the Council of Ministers during the course of its investigation.

The committee shall have the right to summon and question any person in the course of conducting its investigation on the bomb explosion.

While investigating the bomb explosion, the committee, if necessary, shall assign duties to any personnel in other ministries in order to conduct a comprehensive study and understand all related facts.

Injured Flown to ROK

BK101432 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Thirteen members of the ROK delegation who suffered injuries in the bomb blast on 9 October have been flown back to the ROK by a special plane which left at 1315 today.

Since arrangements are also being made to fly back by a special hospital plane tonight two other injured persons -- General Yi Ki-paek and Deputy Finance Minister Yi Ki-uk -- all injured Korean personnel will have been taken back by Korean authorities concerned.

The bodies of 16 members of the Korean delegation who died in the bomb blast will be flown back on 11 October.

Rangoon Under 'State of Siege'

OW092120 Paris AFP in English 2109 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Rangoon was under a virtual state of siege tonight, amid conflicting suggestions as to who was responsible for today's powerful explosion which killed 19 people, including four senior South Korean Cabinet ministers.

South Korea has accused North Korea of staging an assassination attempt against South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, but some Western diplomatic sources here suggested it might be the work of anti-government groups within Burma.

The blast at the Martyrs' Mausoleum, central Rangoon, occurred minutes before President Chon and his wife arrived for a wreath-laying ceremony, and the victims included Deputy Premier So Sok-chun and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok.

The official toll given by the NEWS AGENCY BURMA (NAB) was 16 South Koreans and three Burmese journalists dead, and 48 injured.

Meanwhile, Western diplomats in Rangoon offered two theories for the attack -- either it had nothing to do with internal Burmese affairs, or it was an attempt to draw foreign attention to dissatisfaction with the socialist government.

Interpol warned the Burmese authorities several days ago that a group believed to be professional terrorists had entered the country, according to well-informed sources here.

The group included a French national, an Algerian and an Italian, the sources said, adding that the Burmese authorities did not know whether they were still in the country. The limited information available here tonight pointed to the work of well-equipped organised professionals rather than rebels with limited resources.

Unconfirmed reports from diplomatic sources said a bomb had been hidden in the ceiling of the mausoleum.

However, the rebel theory is supported by certain recent events in Burma, including extensive Burmese army activity against resistance in the border area by groups demanding some measure of autonomy, which has continued despite the monsoon season.

The government has also suffered a blow recently with the arrest of former Secret Service Chief Tin U on five charges of abuse of power, which could result in life imprisonment.

Meanwhile, Rangoon was experiencing an extensive search operation with traffic jams on main roads as police started systematic vehicle searches. Checks and searches on passengers leaving Rangoon airport were also stepped up to an unprecedented extent, according to residents of long standing here.

President Chon left for Seoul almost immediately after the incident, and diplomatic sources here judged it would put at least a temporary stop to the Burmese Government's tentative moves to open up western contacts.

Burma had remained isolated on the international scene since withdrawing from the non-aligned Movement in 1980, but had maintained diplomatic relations at ambassador level with both North and South Korea.

The visit by Mr Chon, the most pro-Western head of state ever to visit Burma, was judged the first step towards more Western contacts, prompted mainly by economic considerations.

Urban Guerrillas Possibly Enter 2 Oct

BK100849 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 10 Oct 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Five suspected urban guerrillas from Europe and the Middle East reportedly arrived in Rangoon a week before the bomb blast which decimated the South Korean Government there yesterday, airline officials here disclosed.

Special services from several countries had apparently been tracking the five, who were initially thought to be planning an airliner hijack somewhere in Southeast Asia, the sources said. According to inter-line messages received in Bangkok, the group was last seen in Rangoon on October 2 after arriving via Bombay, India.

Airlines operating from Bangkok had been on the alert for a possible hijack since receiving a warning last week from the Bangkok Airline Operators' Committee (AOC), which coordinates technical information.

In its warning, the AOC said it was not clear which airline had been targeted for attack, but listed the names of five suspected terrorists, an airline station chief said. The names were Claude Lovshane of France, Kishate Bolode of Italy, Ahmed Hemaïd of South Yemen, Tayssir Mowla of Algeria and Nabih Ahmed Hazary, identified as a Palestinian.

A senior Thai immigration official confirmed that police at Bangkok's Don Muang International Airport had been put on alert for five people with these names, and remained on the lookout. In Rangoon, well-informed sources said Interpol had warned the Burmese authorities of the suspected presence of "professional terrorists," including a Frenchman, an Italian and an Algerian.

Yesterday, a bomb explosion killed four key South Korean Cabinet ministers and 15 other people in an apparent assassination attempt against visiting President Chon Tu-wan. President Chon, who broke off a planned six-nation Asian tour and returned to Seoul, blamed North Korea for the blast which reports from Rangoon indicated appeared to have been the work of professionals. The Thai immigration source said some of the original information apparently came from Australia. Airline officials said the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) office in Karachi, quoting sources in Frankfurt, West Germany, had sent word late last week that five suspected hijackers were on their way to Southeast Asia. According to several sources, security personnel from the Saudi Arabian Airlines had been tracking the suspected terrorists for several weeks. On September 23, the Saudi airline informed the Bangkok Airline Operators' Committee that the five had been in Bombay for the previous two weeks, a Thai source said. The source said the Airport Authority of Thailand (AT) was maintaining its hijack alert at the international airport here.

LATE REPORT: 1 KOREAN KILLED, 1 CAPTURED IN INCIDENTS

BK111359 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 13330 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] At about 2130 on 10 October, conscientious working people and comrade party members arrested a suspicious looking man under the Nyaungdan bridge. He was first sighted swimming midstream with his head just above the water in Pazundaung stream. The man attempted to throw a grenade but it exploded in his hand, seriously injuring him. It was learned that he is a Korean national [not further identified]; he is being medically treated under strict supervision and with great care. Two people were slightly injured in the blast.

At 0730 on 11 October, thanks to the information provided by responsible working people of Thakutpin village in Kawhmu township, it was learned that two suspicious looking foreigners were in the area. Four members of the Thakutpin police camp went to bring them in for interrogation. Of the two foreigners, one threw a grenade and ran away. Three policemen were injured.

As the police returned fire to arrest the men, one was killed; the other escaped. The dead man was also a Korean [not further specified]. Personal effects seized from the dead Korean national at Thakutpin were of the same make those seized from the wounded man captured in Pazundaung creek on the night of 10 October. People's police force and the working people are trailing the one who escaped. Further investigations and efforts are being made to capture the escaped man and to learn about the belongings seized.

LEADERS REACT TO KILLING OF KOREAN OFFICIALS

Prem Condemns Bombing

BK100908 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Oct 83 p 28

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning condemned the bombing at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon yesterday which resulted in the deaths of 20 people, including four South Korean ministers. He described the bombing as an extreme, terrible and unwarranted act. He expressed his deep regret for the loss of the four ministers and other officials in the blast.

Speaking at Don Muang Airport where he went to see Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon off to Japan, the prime minister said it had not yet been decided who would be representing Thailand at funeral ceremonies in Korea. The Foreign Ministry this morning said Gen Prem would send a condolence note to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to express his regrets over the incident. Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila will also send a similar note to the Korean acting foreign Minister and the widow of the dead Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok.

Deputy Prime Minister 'Shocked'

BK100338 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said last night he was "shocked and sorrowful" after having learnt of the bombing in Rangoon. Mr Phichai said President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Burma and planned tour of other Asian countries showed that South Korea sincerely wanted to tighten relations with countries in this region. "I deeply regret the incident as Thailand has close relations with South Korea," he said.

Mr Phichai said he did not know what was the motive of the bomb explosion but added it was a "barbaric act which would not solve any problem, no matter what the motive was." He revealed that South Korean Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister So Sok-chun, one of the four Cabinet members killed in the incident, had extended an invitation to him to visit South Korea. Lt Col Phichai Phanitsamai, an aide to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, said Gen Prem had been informed of the incident but had not made any comment so far.

Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Asa Sarasin, said the Thai Government was awaiting a detailed report on the incident and would send condolences to the South Korean Government today. Mr Asa also expressed shock and deep regret over the incident.

Prem, Sitthi Send Message

BK110338 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Thai leaders have expressed condolences to President Chon Tu-hwan and the people of the Republic of Korea. The message of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to President Chon Tu-hwan reads as follows:

I was deeply shocked to learn of the outrageous attack in Rangoon. It saddens me even more to learn of the incalculable loss of human lives that Your Excellency and the Republic of Korea must suffer and endure. In this time of national sorrow and frustration, my government and the Thai people join me in conveying to Your Excellency and the Korean people our heartfelt sympathy and condolences for this irreparable tragedy.

To the bereaved families of your trusted colleagues, may they be comforted by the pride and the knowledge that their loved ones died in the noble cause of the Republic of Korea.

The following is the message of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs, to the acting foreign minister of the Republic of Korea:

It was with great shock that I learned of the Rangoon bombing attack which caused the deaths of his excellency the foreign minister and several high-ranking Cabinet ministers and officials in the president's party. On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, I wish to extend to you and, through you, to the Government of the Republic of Korea our deepest sympathy and condolences for this irreparable loss suffered by your government and people.

I was particularly saddened and distressed by the untimely death of Mr Yi Pom-sok, who was a close friend and colleague. Yi Pom-sok was a man of peace who never shied away from any crisis. He was instrumental in the promotion of the close ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between Thailand and the Republic of Korea. It was barely 2 weeks ago in New York that I had the honor to bestow upon him the Royal Thai decoration in recognition of his valuable contributions to the growth of our bilateral relations. He shall be long remembered by his friends and colleagues in Thailand.

KAMPUCHEAN EMBASSY UNDERGOING RENOVATION

BK050342 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Kampuchean Embassy on Ratchadamri Road, empty since 1975, is being renovated, apparently in preparation for new occupants. A worker involved in the renovations said most of the painting had been completed, while improvements to the building and garden should be finished soon. Several air-conditioners have also been installed, he said, adding that the work should be completed by the end of this month.

The last Khmer ambassador to Thailand was the late Tim Nguon, a former vice premier, who was also ambassador to Australia. The embassy closed after the Khmer Rouge takeover in Kampuchea on April 17, 1975.

SITTHI SAWETSILA IN FRG; TALKS WITH GENSCHER

For coverage of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's private meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher while in Bonn to preside over a conference of Thai ambassadors in Europe and Africa, including comments on the Kampuchea question and the increased dialogue and cooperation between the EC and ASEAN, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

BURMESE AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE -- According to a Foreign Ministry announcement dated 14 September, the Thai Government has approved the Burmese Government's proposed appointment of U Ko Ko Gyi as the new Burmese ambassador to Thailand. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Sep 83 BK]

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT ANDROPOV 'PEACE' STATEMENT

OW070903 Hanoi VNA in English 0838 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 7 -- Many Vietnamese mass organizations have voiced their strong support for President Yu. Andropov's statement of September 28 on the grave danger to world peace posed by the U.S. Administration's militarist world strategy.

On October 5, the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity sent a message to its Soviet counterpart, saying: "The Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity strongly condemns the U.S. imperialists' demand for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union, and urging their allies in the N.A.T.O. to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe in an attempt to break the present balance of forces, thus pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear war."

The message of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association to its Soviet counterpart says: "Together with the world progressive people, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support President Yu. Andropov's statement of Sept. 28." "Together with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the whole progressive mankind," the message goes on, "the Vietnamese people will do all they can to promote the struggle for world peace."

The Vietnam Journalists' Association in a statement says: "The recent statement of Comrade Yu. Andropov once again demonstrates the firm position, deep attachment to peace, high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union. It also proves the might of the Soviet Union, bulwark of peace and of the world resolution, and the hope of mankind."

MASS MEETINGS IN HANOI SUPPORT ANDROPOV STATEMENT

OW082032 Hanoi VNA in English 1627 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 8 -- Many mass meetings were held here today to voice full support for the Sept. 28, 1983 statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. The meetings were organized by the Tran Hung Dao engineering plant, the Hanoi committee of the Vietnam Women's Union, the Hanoi University and other public offices and mass organizations.

The speakers at these meetings hailed this statement as a manifestation of the firm stand, deep love for peace, high sense of responsibility and great strength of the Soviet Union, the bastion of world peace and the source of confidence for mankind. They condemned the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces for speeding up the nuclear arms race, especially the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Also today the Vietnam Lawyers Association issued a statement expressing total support for the statement of the Soviet leader.

ARTICLE REVIEWS HISTORY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

BK071237 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Unattributed article: "The Past Road"]

[Text] On 3 November 1978, Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed the friendship and cooperation treaty, signifying a new step in the development of increasingly firm and fine relations between the two countries. The agreement constitutes a new form of extensive Soviet assistance for the construction and defense of the Vietnamese fatherland.

Friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union actually began on 18 July 1955, when the Soviet Union gave a grant to Vietnam for use in reviving its economy after 9 years of war against the French colonialists. The Soviet Union assisted Vietnam in the construction of 25 factories worth a total of hundreds of millions of rubles. These factories included the Hanoi machine factory, the Tinh Tuc tin mine, the Lao Cai ore mine, the Vinh electric plant, the Haiphong fish canning plant, and many others. These factories laid down the first technical foundation for socialist construction in Vietnam. They were a valuable beginning for a country which had just emerged from a long struggle and which then had only few dozen small factories.

Several agreements were signed annually between the Soviet Union and Vietnam after the initial formal agreement to reaffirm the Soviet all-round and great assistance to Vietnam. With some 300 Soviet assistance projects, Vietnam's major economic sectors, such as the electricity, mining, chemical, ore smelting, and machinery sectors, have developed rapidly and contributed greatly to the national construction task. In 1982, electricity production totaled over 4 billion kWh exceeding the 1955 production by 16 fold. Most of the 1982 electricity production was produced by Soviet-aided plants. In 1975, the Soviet Union agreed to assist in 40 major industrial projects in Vietnam, including the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity project, the Pha Lai thermo-electric project, and several mining projects. As before, the new agreement had special significance because Vietnam had just emerged victorious from the Vietnam war and unified its country after decades of destructive and divisive fighting.

In 1978, at the same time as the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty, the Soviet Union agreed to assist Vietnam in several projects, such as the construction of Thang Long bridge, a satellite communications station, and the expansion of the Hanoi train station. Large machines were sent by the Soviet Union for construction projects and thousands of Soviet specialists were working on many projects and assisting Vietnamese workers. The presence of Soviet specialists in Vietnam and of Vietnamese studying in the Soviet Union have further strengthened Soviet-Vietnamese ties. During the past 30 years over 60,000 Vietnamese technicians and workers and some 11,000 Vietnamese students have gone to the Soviet Union to work and study. They have applied the knowledge obtained while in the Soviet Union in national construction tasks after their return to Vietnam.

On 24 July 1980, Vietnamese Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Pham Tuan and Soviet Air Force Colonel (Gorbakov) flew together in space. This flight is a high point in Soviet-Vietnamese relations. The flight made Vietnam the eighth country which had a man in space -- a proud honor for all Vietnamese people. Astronaut Pham Tuan, pianist Dang Thai Son, Vietnamese engineers, crane operators, former students in Soviet institutions, and other millions of Vietnamese who have never traveled to the Soviet Union understand and greatly cherish the value of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and want to further strengthen this friendship. CPV General Secretary Le Duan has said that solidarity with the Soviet Union is not just a call of conscience but a call from the hearts of all Vietnamese.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET LAWYERS SIGNED

OW071919 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 7 -- An agreement on cooperation for five years between the Vietnam lawyers Association and the U.S.S.R. Lawyers Union was signed in Moscow on Oct 6, TASS reports.

The agreement stipulates measures to widen exchanges on research into the two countries' achievements in state building and law-making and in the consolidation of socialist democracy and laws.

PRC ACCUSED OF ORGANIZING 'TRAITORS' ARMY'

BK101244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 10 Oct 83

[By Bruno Franceschi]

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Hanoi has accused China for the first time of having organized a "traitors' army" made up of Vietnamese exiles in China trained to carry out commando attacks on Vietnam, the Vietnamese army paper said. The army also includes Vietnamese of Chinese origin, the Hoa, and members of ethnic groups living on both sides of the Sino-Viet border, the paper, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, said.

In its Sunday issue, the paper said the force was made up of several companies equipped with Chinese weapons and trained by soldiers from the People's Liberation Army. It did not give any information on the size of the alleged group. The task of the force, the paper said, citing reports received from captured "reactionaries and scouts," was to prepare the way in Vietnam for the establishment of "reactionary political organizations." "The activities of this army are not yet widespread . . . but we must be constantly vigilant," the paper added.

In the past, Vietnamese exiles in China had been spared such accusations, normally reserved for the Chinese army and its spies. Vietnam has also recently made statements concerning a significant increase in the number of radio broadcasts directed to Vietnam from southern China. The broadcasts include messages from former vice-chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Hoang Van Hoan, who has been in exile in China since July 1979.

Mr Hoan, a former member of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Politburo, defected during a stopover in Karachi, Pakistan while on a trip to East Germany. He broadcasts regular appeals over the Chinese-based radio calling on his compatriots to rebel against the "clique" of party Secretary General Le Duan and Premier Pham Van Dong, saying that the two men have betrayed the political heritage of Ho Chi Minh.

But Vietnamese head of state, Truong Chinh, who was at one time considered a pro-Chinese, has never been mentioned in these radio attacks. Despite these "revelations" China and Vietnam have continued to exchange prisoners, most recent exchange having taken place September 16.

HANOI SAYS PRC CONTINUES BORDER PROVOCATIONS

BK070835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Feature by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpts] Comrades and friends, on the occasion of the National Day celebrations by Vietnam and China, 30 August to 8 October, our people's armed forces along the northern border have unilaterally and scrupulously observed the SRV Government's order by refraining from armed actions and other hostile activities and from opening fire in the border areas.

In a recent message of greetings to the Chinese president on the occasion of China's National Day, Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh said:

The Vietnamese Government and people have unswervingly done their best to contribute to solving the abnormal relations between the two countries, restoring and developing the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the two peoples and the interests of peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

It can be said that throughout the mentioned period we have always acted in the spirit of the order, and this has been affirmed by the situation in the border. We have unswervingly adhered to our constructive stand and attitude and treasured our friendship with the Chinese people.

But, for their part, the Beijing authorities have during this period sought all means possible to oppose our good-willed proposal in a systematic manner, reflecting their openly, brazenly, and viciously hostile anti-Vietnam policy.

The Chinese forces have continued to engage in bloody incidents along the border during the proposed period of suspension of armed actions and other hostile activities; that is, from 30 August until now. Their mortars and assorted guns bombarded the area of marker post 7 in Ha Tuyen Province. Chinese troops attacked the Ha Khau border defense post in Hoang Lien Son Province and engaged in armed provocations in Hoanh Mo, Quang Ninh Province in Trung Khanh and Quang Hoa, Cao Bang Province; and other places.

Psychological warfare has also been stepped up by the Beijing authorities, with increasingly large quantities of leaflets thrown onto the Vietnamese side of the entire border. The contents of the leaflets are even more vicious and malicious. Meanwhile, 300-watt Chinese loudspeakers have operated all day long. Their announcers have been chosen from among the Hoa people returning to China from Vietnam several years ago.

The Chinese war of sabotage against Vietnam has been accelerated in many fields. It is aimed at undermining our socialist construction undertaking, with emphasis laid on sabotaging our country's economy. It has directed criticisms and slanders at our party in order to divide it from our people. Its objectives also consist of bribing our cadres to make them become degenerate, of discrediting our regime, of impairing Vietnam's prestige in the world arena, and of dividing Vietnam from Laos and Kampuchea and other revolutionary countries. Generally speaking, Beijing is becoming even more active, malicious and perfidious in achieving its objectives against our country.

But in carrying out their hostile policy toward Vietnam, the reactionary Beijing authorities have encountered the opposition of the Chinese people, the protests by the peace-loving public, and the effective resistance by our soldiers and people.

NHAN DAN NOTES PRK'S INCREASING WORLD PRESTIGE

OW070951 Hanoi VNA in English 0839 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 7 -- "Albania's announcement of its formal recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea shows that the position and prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is constantly rising on the international arena, and that President Heng Samrin's government is the sole genuine and legitimate leader of the Kampuchean people."

In a commentary on this event which has been formally communicated to President Heng Samrin by first secretary Enver Hoxha, NHAN DAN says: "This is a precious backing and a great encouragement to the three Indochinese countries."

It is also eloquent proof that the Kampuchean revolution is growing more strongly than ever and is irreversible. Broad sections of world opinion and well-informed people in all continents have become increasingly aware of realities in Kampuchea, the just cause of the Kampuchean people, and the wicked designs of the promoters of the so-called 'Kampuchean problem'."

NHAN DAN goes on: "More and more countries have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is of great significance. An undeniable fact is that in the four years since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, lackeys of Beijing, Kampuchea has changed daily in a wonderful revival. The Kampuchean people, firmly and closely united around the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, have recorded brilliant achievements in healing the wounds of war and in building an independent and sovereign economy and a new culture. In spite of the enemies wicked schemes, the government and people of Kampuchea have persistently followed a foreign policy of peace and friendship with other countries and supported the trend toward national independence and progress of all nations. In their just cause, the Kampuchean people's strength has been increased many fold by the close special solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, by its ever broadening relations with the socialist countries, and the member-countries of the Non-aligned Movement...Kampuchea and the Kampuchean nation have become more and more stable. Together with Vietnam and Laos, it has demonstrated that the three Indochinese countries constitute a factor of prime importance for the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

NHAN DAN concluded: "The disinterested assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, the timely and generous support of India, Albania and other national independent countries are an invaluable source of encouragement to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Time and sympathy are on the side of the government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

MONGOLIAN JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS TRUONG CHINH

OWO81600 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 8 -- "The current situation raises a more and more pressing demand for the ASEAN countries to join the Indochinese countries in starting a dialogue to solve questions between the two groups in the fundamental interests of each country and of peace and security in the region," said President of the State Council Truong Chinh in a recent interview with a Mongolian journalist. In his statement, President Truong Chinh renewed Vietnam's full support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

Following is the full text of the interview granted on Wednesday by President Truong Chinh, who is also a Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to Sovoin Sajjynbat, correspondent of the Mongolian State Committee for Information, Radio and Television:

Question 1: Would you elaborate on the policy of the three fraternal Indochinese countries regarding their endeavours to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia and establish a peaceful and friendly relation of neighbourhood on the basis of peaceful co-existence with other countries in this region?

Answer: The Vietnamese people, and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea as well, strive for establishing a fine neighbourliness with other countries in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries have repeatedly made constructive initiatives, and reasonable and fair proposals, particularly the ones put forth at the Indochinese summit conference in February 1983, aimed at settling the problems between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries through negotiations on the principles of equality, mutual consent, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-imposition of one side's will on the other, non-interference from outside, and eventually making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

However, the improvement of the relations between the three Indochinese countries and the five ASEAN countries is facing obstacles caused by China's policy of expansionism and hegemonism and the U.S. policy in intervention in this region.

The three Indochinese countries are resolved to thwart all plots of the Chinese authorities. At the same time, they perseveringly pursue a policy of friendship and good neighbourhood with the Chinese people. The three countries have time and again proposed the signing of a treaty of peaceful co-existence with China, bilaterally or multilaterally. Vietnam, in particular, has many a time asked the resumption of negotiations which had been unilaterally suspended by the Chinese side, but China has stubbornly continued with its hostile policy aimed at subjugating the three Indochinese countries and paving the way for expansion to the whole Southeast Asia.

The current situation raises a more and more pressing demand that the ASEAN countries join the Indochinese countries in starting a dialogue and negotiations to solve questions between the two groups in the fundamental interests of each country and in the interests of peace and security in the region.

Question 2: What do you think of the initiatives advanced recently by the Soviet Union regarding the non-deployment of new missiles in Europe and the limitation of nuclear weapons? By the way, what is your comment of the recent South Korean spy airliner incident?

Answer: Warmly welcome and fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, particularly the August 27 proposal and the September 28 statement of General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. These proposal and statement reflect the consistent desire for peace of the Soviet people and the high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Communist Party and state before the destiny of mankind. They reflect the Soviet Union's stance, principle, great might, constructive attitude and active role in the struggle against the militarist policy of the present U.S. Administration. They are motivating all people of goodwill to do their utmost to reduce the arms race, push back and prevent the danger of a nuclear war, defend and consolidate world peace.

Together with the whole progressive mankind, we demand that the United States adopt a serious attitude at the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, scrap its plan of deploying its new-type nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which is an irresponsible act in an attempt to drive mankind to a nuclear catastrophe.

The recent crude encroachment upon Soviet sovereignty and security by a South Korean airliner is undeniable proof of the dark designs hatched by the United States to oppose the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, cause tension and undermine peace. The Vietnamese people warmly support the firm measures of the Soviet Union in defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese people will do their utmost to closely cooperate with the Soviet people in the struggle for peace and international security.

Question 3: What is your opinion on the proposal of the People's and non-use of force in the relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific? What do you think are the possibilities that this initiative could be put into effect?

Answer: The proposal of the People's Republic of Mongolia on the working out and signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among the countries in Asia and the Pacific is an important initiative creating conditions for coordinating the efforts of all countries of goodwill in Asia and the Pacific aimed at making this region a region of peace and good neighbourly relations.

One again, we reaffirm the strong support of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for this proposal of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

At the same time, we support the proposal of Mongolia for the convening of a conference of the countries in Asia and the Pacific with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations to work out concrete clauses of the above-said convention.

By strengthening their solidarity with peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world and by firmly struggling to defeat the bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Asian-Pacific peoples will surely create great possibilities toward making Asia and the Pacific a region of peace and stability.

Question 4: Could you please say a few words about the friendship and cooperation between our two countries which is based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and which is satisfactorily developing under the terms of the 1979 treaty. How do you view the future of the Vietnamese-Mongolian relationship?

Answer: Vietnam and Mongolia are two fraternal socialist countries in Asia. Both have the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community as their strategic allies, and are facing the same enemies who are the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. Our two peoples have constantly encouraged and supported each other in their revolution as well as in the common struggle for the victory of peace and socialism. The official friendship visit to Vietnam in late 1979 by a Mongolian party and government delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation on that occasion were new landmarks in the development of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

I take this opportunity to express the heartfelt thanks of the party, government and people of Vietnam to the party, government and fraternal people of Mongolia for their strong support and precious assistance to the Vietnamese people during the years of the anti-U.S. resistance war, for national salvation in the past as well as in national construction and defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists at present.

We wish the fraternal Mongolian people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia headed by Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, new and still greater achievements in building the material and technical foundations of socialism, and in successfully implementing the resolution of the 18th congress of the MPRP, in order to take the Mongolian People's Republic to new heights in its development.

The Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to contribute to strengthening the militant solidarity and close cooperation between our two countries in the interests of the Vietnamese and Mongolian people, for the sake of peace and revolution of people throughout the world.

Through the Mongolian State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, I wish to extend my most cordial greetings to the fraternal Mongolian people and wish them happiness and prosperity.

NGUYEN CO THACH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

OW070947 Hanoi VNA in English 0854 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 7 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the current 38th U.N. General Assembly, called a press conference at the U.N. headquarters Wednesday.

Speaking to a large number of media workers, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach dealt with the situation in Vietnam and Kampuchea, the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and between Vietnam and China, and other issues.

With regard to the Kampuchean situation and the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea, he said: The increasingly stable and better situation in Kampuchea has made it possible for the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea as agreed upon between the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He spoke of the possibility of a new troop withdrawal in 1984. However, he warned, it would depend on the practical situation in the region at that time.

About Thailand's proposal for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border to be effected on a region-by-region bases, he said that this is a manoeuvre for the ASEAN countries to demand a unilateral Vietnamese withdrawal while China, Thailand and the Pol Pot gang would be left to act freely. He said this was a wise but not intelligent proposal since it implies that the Pol Pot gang in actual fact does not control a single inch of the Kampuchean soil.

On the relations with the ASEAN countries, he said that through his exchange of views with some ASEAN foreign ministers, he noted that both sides agreed to begin a dialogue and that in comparison with last year the trend of dialogue appeared to have made some progress and contained more positive factors. He affirmed that Vietnam remains patient and is ready to enter into dialogue with other countries in the region aimed at solving differences and establishing a region of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Replying to a question about the so-called Vietnamese "emigration" to Kampuchea, he recalled that there were half a million Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea before 1970. Later, he continued, the Lon Nol and Pol Pot gangs massacred tens of thousands of them and the survivors fled to South Vietnam. After the liberation of Kampuchea in 1979, a number of these people returned to their former places of residence in Kampuchea. However, he pointed out, at present there are only 50,000 Vietnamese in Kampuchea. They are outnumbered by the Chinese residents there.

Nguyen Co Thach drew attention to the fact that China and Thailand had made quite a din about what they termed "emigration" of Vietnamese to Kampuchea following the two drives of withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. They had to cook up this story of Vietnam's "civilian occupation" of Kampuchea after they had failed in their "military occupation" charge.

On the Sino-Soviet talks and the conditions put by China over the Kampuchean issue, the Vietnamese minister said: "It is not now, but right from the beginning, we have welcomed the talks between China and the Soviet Union, because we are for peaceful co-existence and the settlement of all issues through negotiations." With regard to China's linking the question of the presence of Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea with the Sino-Soviet relations, he pointed out that it is the traditional policy of the Chinese authorities to try to settle issues of third countries on their back.

Nguyen Co Thach recalled that in 1954, China discussed the first Indochinese war with France and the Vietnamese people's back. In the second Indochinese war, again it negotiated with Nixon and Kissinger behind the Vietnamese people's back. It tries to do so this time, too. That is a big-nation hegemonistic policy. But the Soviet Union has rejected China's request.

Nguyen Co Thach further said that China often said that the Kampuchean issue is one between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and not between China and the Indochinese countries.

Yet, in negotiating to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, China has made the Kampuchean issue one of the three conditions for normalization.

In reply to a question by a correspondent of the Nicaraguan news agency, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach warned the United States against getting into a second Vietnam war in Central America. "If they (the Americans) dare to intervene, there'll be more Vietnamese and defeats much heavier than in Vietnam," Minister Nguyen Co Thach said. He added that while visiting Nicaragua and Grenada recently, he saw with his own eyes the determination of these peoples to defend their own countries.

AFP REPORTS NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS ON THAILAND

BK080530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0120 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, New York, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach strongly condemned Thailand here today as the ally of militarism, colonialism and imperialism against Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam over the last 40 years.

Mr Thach said for the last 1,000 years, Thailand had looked on Kampuchea and Laos as vassal states and invaded Vietnam three times. Bangkok had "in collusion with the United States and China forced ASEAN countries (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) into a policy of confrontation.

Mr Thach repeated Vietnam's position that it would withdraw all troops from Kampuchea when "the Chinese threat will have totally disappeared," Pol Pot rebels disarmed and "punished for their genocide," and peace and security assured in Kampuchea.

A global solution for Indochina would have to include a non-aggression and non-interference pact with China, a peace zone between Indochinese countries and ASEAN nations, and international guarantees on the sovereignty of Kampuchea, the minister said.

He rejected accusations of Vietnamese colonisation of Kampuchea as "fabrications" by Beijing. The real threat of colonisation came from China and Southeast Asian countries whose economies were in the hands of 20 million ethnic Chinese living there.

Mr Thach attacked U.S. policy in Central America and its sending of a large fleet to the region. He reminded the United States of the "Gulf of Tonkin incident," which sparked the Vietnam war in 1964.

The minister said the United Nations was heading further along the present road to nowhere on the question of Kampuchean representation at the United Nations if previous resolutions were maintained.

The United Nations does not recognise the Vietnamese-imposed government in Kampuchea, but gives recognition to an exiled coalition led by former Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. If the United Nations continued its present policies, the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia would be "settled outside the U.N." as it was during the first two Indochina wars, he said.

Diplomatic sources here said that Mr Thach's particularly sharp attacks on Thailand reflected Hanoi's annoyance following a visit to Bangkok at the end of July by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who went there a month after a visit by the Vietnamese foreign minister. At the time, Hanoi described the Sino-Thai talks as an attempt to get Thailand to renew a confrontation policy.

NHAN DAN HAILS NGUYEN CO THACH'S STAND AT UN

BK101615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 83

[NHAN DAN 10 October editorial: "Correct and Goodwill Four-Point Stand"]

[Text] The world situation is developing in a complicated manner as a result of the new schemes hatched by U.S. imperialism and international reaction. They are frantically and furiously struggling to escape from the serious crisis that is bogging them down and to regain the position of strength which they have lost. They frenziedly engage in the nuclear arms race, deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and intensify their crusade against the Soviet Union and socialism, causing a very tense situation in the world and considering this a trump card for helping them achieve a position of strength. The danger of a nuclear war comes solely from the United States and not from anywhere else. This danger threatens not only Europe but also Asia and the rest of the world.

While engaging in the nuclear arms race, U.S. imperialism never slackens for even a minute its blatant intervention in other countries and the various regions. It is threatening and actually plunging into many small wars, either declared or undeclared, virtually everywhere in a bid to check the liberation cause and social progress of nations. It has, for no sound reason, threatened the revolution in Cuba; actively encircled, invaded, and most recently bombed Nicaragua; blatantly interfered in El Salvador and many other Latin American countries; provoked and threatened Libya; intervened in the internal affairs of Chad and a score of other African nations; and dipped its criminal hands into Lebanon and other Arab countries. As correctly pointed out in the important statement made on 28 September 1983 by Comrade Andropov, it is the militarist policy of the United States that seriously endangers world peace.

Along with the world peoples, our people heartily support the statement of momentous political significance mentioned above. We resolutely struggle to oppose the nuclear arms race policy of the United States, repel the danger of a nuclear war, defend peace, protect the life of humankind, and wholeheartedly support the anti-imperialist struggle in the Caribbean, Central America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. This stand of our people has been clearly expounded by Comrade Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the 38th UN General Assembly session.

The situation in Southeast Asia is also tense and unstable. Why is it? It is due to the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Beijing reactionaries acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialism. The threat to peace and stability in this region comes from them, and them alone. They themselves and the Thai reactionaries have harbored the genocidal Pol Pot army remnants on Thai soil in an attempt to prevent the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and oppose the three Indochinese countries. They themselves, and no one else, have been blocking a peaceful solution for Southeast Asia and are pursuing an extremely maniacal policy of hostility against the three countries of Indochina.

Chiming in with the Beijing reactionaries and colluding with U.S. imperialism, the ASEAN countries demand that all Vietnamese volunteer troops be unilaterally withdrawn from Kampuchea, while China, Thailand, and the genocidal Pol Pot army remnants are totally free to oppose and undermine the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and to oppose and sabotage the three Indochinese countries. This is a completely absurd demand. It only shows their obstinacy, if not to say, a challenge to reason and common sense. A solution that benefits only one party cannot settle any issue in Southeast Asia.

A correct solution is expressed in the four-point stand defined by Minister Nguyen Co Thach:

1. All Vietnamese army volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea when a full stop is put to China's threat, to the use of the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people's revival, and to the use of Thai territory against the three Indochinese countries and when the Pol Pot remnants are disarmed and those Pol Pot elements guilty of genocide are severely punished. The PRK and the SRV have decided to withdraw annually a part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to withdraw all of them when peace and security are guaranteed in Kampuchea.

2. The Indochinese countries and China sign a treaty of nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries agree on the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of the ASEAN countries' proposals regarding the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality and the Indochinese countries' proposal.

3. Other countries respect the Kampuchean people's sovereignty and their right to decide their own affairs.

4. All parties will discuss an international guarantee for the agreements to be reached.

This stand reflects the fine aspirations for peace and goodwill of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. It is now high time to end the confrontation and to negotiate a peaceful settlement of all the differences on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

In fact, the Indochinese and ASEAN countries have step by step conducted a dialogue. Both sides want to end confrontation and enter into negotiations. However, the Beijing ruling circles have once again exposed their evil expansionist and hegemonist nature by frantically opposing the trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia. They have rejected all of Vietnam's proposals aimed at resuming negotiations to iron out the differences and eventually normalize the relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They have also turned down all the proposals for signing a treaty of nonaggression and noninterference between the Indochinese countries and China and repeatedly threatened to invade Vietnam again.

They are sticking to the so-called Kampuchean problem to foster the genocidal clique to oppose the rebirth in Kampuchea, maintain tension in the region, and create confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Working hand-in-glove with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces of other stripes, they are conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage against the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries.

With its hegemonist logic, Beijing considers Kampuchea to be a problem between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. However, it is Beijing which has sought all means to undermine the dialogue between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries, while urging the Soviet Union to discuss the Kampuchea problem and even describing this issue as a main obstacle to the Sino-Soviet relations. This argument, however, has been flatly turned down by the Soviet Union.

It is regrettable that the United Nations has not acted as required by its responsibility regarding the question of this region. The past 38 years have attested to the United Nations' impotence in dealing with the dirtiest and bloodiest wars against the three Indochinese countries. Despite the condemnation of these wars by many of its member countries, the aggressors were not punished and the victims were not protected by the United Nations.

Over the past 5 years, the United Nations has continued to recognize the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which should have been duly punished by an international court.

The United Nations has adopted erroneous resolutions on Kampuchea. These resolutions have imposed preconditions that would allow the Pol Pot clique to oppose the right to live of the Khmer people. Naturally, it is impossible to solve the problem within the framework of the United Nations with such policy.

At their summit and foreign ministerial conferences, the nonaligned countries have adopted many correct resolutions on the right of representation of Kampuchea and other issues concerning Southeast Asia, including Kampuchea. These resolutions have been welcomed and accepted by the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The SRV maintains that the only way to help these two groups of Southeast Asian countries enter into negotiations on the principles of equality and mutual respect is to use the non-aligned countries' resolutions as a basis.

The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. The PRK has become increasingly stable and strong, and its prestige has constantly been enhanced. Meanwhile, the obstinate policy of the Beijing reactionaries has met with ever stronger protest by world public opinion, including those among their allies.

The just cause of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries has become increasingly clear. Beijing's scheme of colluding with Washington in opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia will certainly end in failure.

In the face of the present situation, the best way is for all countries with different social systems to coexist in peace, to respect each other's right to self-determination, and to solve all problems by negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. This is the right solution to the problems of the world as well as to the problems of Southeast Asia. This is also the strength of Vietnam's stand -- the correct and goodwill stand which is in conformity with the development of history and which is supported by progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world.

BRIEFS

TYPHOON'S RICE DAMAGE -- Typhoon No 6, which brought heavy downpours, has caused inundation of almost 10,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in various districts of Thai Binh Province. Many sectors concerned are striving to repair dikes and drain water from ricefields to save the paddy. Meanwhile, waterlogging is threatening 36,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Ha Nam Ninh Province. The province's party and people's committees are mobilizing thousands of cadres to various grassroots establishments to help the local people overcome the consequences of Typhoon No 6. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Oct 83 BK]

WATERLOGGED RICE -- A Water Conservancy Ministry report says that after 3 days of intensive antiwaterlogging activity in 10 provinces of the Bac Bo delta and midlands and the northern part of former Zone 4, more than 60,000 hectares, or more than 1/4 of the waterlogged 10-month rice area, have been saved. In the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Nghe Tinh -- the hardest hit areas -- the waterlogged areas varied from 25,000 to 67,000 hectares. With intensive support from the electric power sector and direct guidance from the Water Conservancy Ministry, the localities have applied various antiwaterlogging measures. From 20 to 35 percent of the waterlogged rice has been saved in Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Nghe Tinh. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 83 OW]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE 'DEEPLY SHOCKED' BY RANGOON BOMBING

BK100554 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he is deeply shocked by the bombing in the Burmese capital, Rangoon, in which 20 people were killed, including 15 high-ranking South Korean officials.

Mr Hawke said South Korea's President Chon and his party were to have arrived in Australia next week for an official visit and the federal government regretted greatly the tragic circumstances that had forced its cancellation.

The government extended its sympathy to the South Korean government and people and to the families of those killed and injured.

MELBOURNE ON SOVIET INTEREST IN FISHING ACCORD

BK100929 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Reports from Moscow say the Soviet Union has expressed strong interest in drawing up a fishing agreement with Australia. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says the proposed agreement will be discussed today at government trade talks in Moscow -- the first talks between Australia and the Soviet Union since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The news agency says it is not clear what any such agreement would cover. However, it says the Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade, Mr Smelyakov, has broadly outlined cooperation in the matter of fisheries on the opening day of the talks last Wednesday. Today's talks will also cover the sale of Russian tractors, four-wheel drive vehicles, power-generation equipment, and other possible exports to Australia.

NEW ZEALANDPRIME MINISTER MULDOON DEPLORES RANGOON BOMBING

OW100035 Hong Kong AFP in English 2352 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Wellington, Oct. 10 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said today his government was shocked at the bombing that killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers in Rangoon. Mr Muldoon described the assassination as "horrifying and callous" and urged the Burmese Government to try to bring to justice the people responsible. The prime minister said he was sending an immediate message of condolence to President of South Korea Chon Tu-hwan.

The South Korean president and his party were due in New Zealand on Oct 20 as part of their six-nation tour of Asia and the South Pacific. Their trip has now been cancelled because of the assassinations. But Mr Muldoon said he hoped that the president could visit New Zealand at some time in the future.

The prime minister said New Zealand and South Korea had a close relationship and the South Korean visit would have discussed ways of strengthening economic ties between the two countries. Mr Muldoon said all the ministers killed in the bombing were well-known to the New Zealand Government and he would send messages of sympathy to their families.

SUHARTO SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO CHON TU-HWAN

BK101525 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] President Suharto today sent a condolence message to South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in connection with the bombing incident in Rangoon which resulted in the death of four South Korean Cabinet ministers and a number of other staff officials.

In his letter, released by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta today, President Suharto expressed his deep sorrow on hearing the news. The victims were members of President Chon Tu-hwan's entourage which was visiting Burma.

President Suharto thanks Almighty God that President Chon Tu-hwan escaped the bombing attempt. He also prays that in the future Almighty God will always protect the South Korean president.

SUHARTO 'UNDERSTANDS' WHY REAGAN'S VISIT PUT OFF

BK071326 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] President Suharto understands the reasons for the postponement of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Indonesia and hopes that the visit can be carried out in the future within the framework of further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The State Secretariat, in a press release in Jakarta, said President Suharto had received President Ronald Reagan's letter informing him about the postponement of his visit to Indonesia which was scheduled for early November. The postponement is due to the busy schedule of the U.S. Congress, which requires the President to be in the country.

PAPERS VIEW POSTPONEMENT OF REAGAN'S VISIT

BK081421 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's postponement of his tour of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, originally (?slated) for November this year, has drawn comments of Jakarta's newspapers. Reports from Washington said Mr Reagan would delay visiting the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand next month because particularly demanding Congressional business made it necessary for him to remain home. However, the President planned to stick to his scheduled visit to Japan and Korea. The U.S. Congress would be in session in November next.

The daily KOMPAS, commenting on the subject, sums up with these remarks: In Indonesia, postponement of Mr Reagan's trip has been received with understanding. In the Philippines, it has been warmly welcomed by quarters opposing President Marcos. The Philippines church leader, Cardinal Jaime Sin, regarded the postponement as something positive. In the United States itself, certain politicians, including Sen Ted Kennedy, have urged Mr Reagan for such a postponement.

The paper further recalled Mr Reagan's statement recently that his decision to postpone or delay his planned visit to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand is not for reasons of his security, but because of demanding Congressional business. Anyway, whatever the interpretation, the fact is President Reagan has decided on the postponement, says the paper.

The daily INDONESIAN OBSERVER on the same subject writes in its editorial: There will be no ASEAN tour for Mr Reagan this year. The cancellation of the intended visit of President Reagan to the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia may be a source of disappointment for some, but also a blessing in disguise for others. Taking care of the security, safety, and well-being of these American (?celebrities) during his tour of the ASEAN region is by no means an easy matter. The presence of 300 American correspondents and 600 American plain-clothed security officers swarming around him could also bring additional worries to all concerned. His wise decision to postpone his visit to the ASEAN region until some time next year was therefore an excellent respite that allowed the people concerned with the tour of the American President to heave a sigh of relief. With one eye wink, Mr Reagan has decided to drop his intended visit to the ASEAN region next month. It remains to be seen if another eye wink can affect his tour to Manila, Bangkok, and Jakarta next year, says the paper.

MINISTER ON 'POLLUTION' BY FOREIGN BROADCASTS

BK091316 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Information Minister Harmoko said the Indonesian airspace has been polluted by foreign broadcasts as a result of technological progress in mass communications. Therefore, to balance the pollution of the Indonesian airspace by foreign broadcasts, the government will this year start to build a broadcasting station for Radio Republik Indonesia with a peak capacity of 250 kw at Cimanggis, south of Jakarta. Another station with the same capacity will also be built next year in Medan, North Sumatra.

When lecturing a course for national [word indistinct] in Medan, Minister Harmoko also said in the near future the direct broadcasting by satellite, DBS, will appear in Indonesia, making it possible for Indonesian television viewers to watch television programs from other countries, such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and others.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA -- The Austrian Government has approved the appointment of Mrs Artati Sudiro as Indonesian ambassador to Austria. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83 BK]

TRANSMIGRATION MEETING -- In implementing transmigration programs in the future, the participation of regional governments must be supported as early as possible, which can be done through allocating suitable budgets. In the upcoming Fourth 5-year Development Plan, a transmigration settlement pattern based on [words indistinct] and sufficient technology needs to be developed. These conclusions were reached at the national consultation meeting on transmigration, which ended in Jakarta yesterday. The director general of the transmigration department, (Widarto), in his capacity as chairman of the organizing committee, announced the outcome of the meeting. He said in the training of forest management, a concept of harmony also covers land and space management leading to the structure of land development desired by each province. In planning transmigration programs [words indistinct] and a settlement development pattern with its activities must also be included. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 28 Sep 83]

MALAYSIAKING, OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES TO ROK

BK101317 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Malaysia has described the bomb explosion in Rangoon in which 16 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, were killed, as a complete disregard of international norm and convention. In strongly condemning the incident, the country hopes those guilty would soon be apprehended and given the heaviest punishment.

In a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur today, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Encik Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, said the government is shocked and dismayed over the tragic incident. The inhumane act can only be done by cowards and terrorists and should be strongly condemned by the international community.

Meanwhile, his majesty the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] and the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, have sent separate condolence messages to President Chon. His majesty said the people and the Government of Malaysia sympathized with the president and his people. His majesty is thankful to God that the president and his wife have escaped the [words indistinct] attempt on their lives but at the same time expressed deep sorrow on the tragic loss of the South Korean ministers and other senior officials.

KING'S CONDITION CONTINUES TO IMPROVE IN HOSPITAL

BK080942 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The condition of his majesty the king has continued to improve. A statement issued today by the Pahang state director of medical and health services, Dr Abdullah Abdul Rahman, said the king has been able to walk in his rooms and do morning exercises. His majesty is expected to continue resting at the Kuantan General Hospital for at least 2 to 3 more weeks. The king was admitted to the hospital recently following a complaint of chest pains.

MINISTER SAYS ASEAN TO POSTPONE AUSTRALIAN TALKS

BK101435 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] ASEAN will postpone its scheduled dialogue with Australia later this month. This was disclosed by the Singapore foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan. The decision was taken by the five ASEAN foreign ministers attending the current UN General Assembly in New York.

The postponement is in response to Australia's stand over the Kampuchean issue. Mr Dhanabalan told reporters on his return from the United Nations that the Australian position is not favorable for ASEAN countries; however, it is difficult to assess the extent to which ASEAN-Australian relations will be affected following Canberra's refusal to cosponsor the ASEAN draft resolution on Kampuchea.

The resolution calls for the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. According to Mr Dhanabalan, the ASEAN foreign ministers were disappointed by Australia's stand which did not recognize that Vietnam has committed aggression in Kampuchea.

AQUINO INVESTIGATION COMMISSION DISBANDED 10 OCT

OW101405 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The fact-finding commission investigating the Aquino killing failed to resume its public hearings today. Instead, the probers resigned en masse, as Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino, formally announced, he was declining his nomination as chairman of the commission. Details on the resignation of the commission members, led by former Justice Felix Antonio, now from Jose Carlos.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] For the four retired Supreme Court justices of the Aquino probe commission, their decision to resign was a painful one. However, Justice Felix Antonio said the move is a necessary one because of the widespread criticism about the commission's impartiality in its investigation of the Aquino assassination. Aside from Antonio, the other justices who resigned were Julio Villamor, Guillermo Santos, and (Roberto Martin). They said their action will now allows President Marcos to create a new and independent fact-finding commission.

The justices announced their resignations this morning shortly after they met with Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino.

[Guillermo Santos] This is painful for us, considering that we have retired as associate justices of the highest tribunal of the land after a long record of public service with integrity, impartiality, and objectivity in the administration of justice.

With the redesignation of the new chairman, perhaps this is the time and the occasion to have the commission reconstituted in such a manner, that members acceptable to all sectors of our society may be designated therein.

[Carlos] Assemblyman Filemon Fernandez, who was the last and final member appointed to the commission, was not a signatory to the resignation letter. However, he expressed his willingness to tender his resignation.

[Fernandez] My membership here does not spring from any appointment by the president. I was designated to sit in this commission as a representative of the Batasang Pambansa, and I was designated by the speaker pursuant to the authority invested in him by the entire Batasang Pambansa in a resolution passed on 28 September 1983, denominated as resolution No. 561.

[Carlos] At the PICC [Philippine Industrial and Commerce Center], Jose Carlos, for KBS news. [end recording]

Last Saturday, KBS news aired on "Newswatch" the two suggestions made by Assemblyman Tolentino in his meeting with the president during which he declined the chairmanship. Tolentino's suggestions were intended to make the fact finding commission credible, and these concerned the nature of the body's creation and composition.

[Begin Tolentino recording] I did not accept the chairmanship and instead I made certain suggestions which I felt are imperative, if we are to have a good and credible investigation. I told the president that for one thing, the commission suffers from the handicap that it was created by administrative order and therefore is legally only an investigating agency of the president himself; and so I suggested that new body be created to make the investigation, and that should be done by law. It should be a law, not just an administrative order creating the investigating body. [end recording]

A law is now being prepared with the president's go signal which would pave the way for a new commission as suggested by Assemblyman Tolentino.

[Begin Tolentino recording] Now, I want to tell you that the president seems to be receptive to the idea and so he told me that I could go ahead and draft a piece of legislation along the lines that I have suggested to him, in consultation with the presidential assistant on legal affairs, Justice (Lazaro), and so I will be working on that very shortly. [end recording]

Opposition leaders and critics of the government praised the mass resignation of the fact finding commission. Among those who expressed favorable comments were Mrs Cory Aquino, the late Tarlac senator's widow, and banker Antonio (Gatmaitan) of UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization].

Meanwhile, Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Chief Major General Prospero Olivas, who was to have testified today along with the military escorts of Aquino, commented that he was ready to testify, and that the commission members' resignation only delayed the Aquino slaying investigation.

[Begin Olivas recording] I am a little impatient to testify as, you know, when you work very hard and you expect to testify, and you are ready, well, you think about how is the strain from (?time passing). [end recording]

Further Report

OW100659 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct. 10 (AFP) -- The presidential commission probing the August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino today disbanded to clear the way for a new body acceptable to the Filipino people. The four retired Supreme Court justices making up the commission announced when they met for what was supposed to be a resumption of the commission's hearing that they had submitted their letters of resignation to President Ferdinand Marcos earlier today.

The newly designated chairman of the commission, Arturo Tolentino, told reporters that he was declining the appointment to the commission, but said he would serve in a new and totally different panel. Retired Supreme Court Justice Felix Antonio, speaking for the other justices, told a crowd of 30 that the president was apparently receptive to Mr Tolentino's suggestion.

He said "it was painful for us" to serve a commission whose image was being publicly questioned in view of their long record of public service. Quoting from their letter to Mr Marcos, he said it was time to create a panel "acceptable to all sectors of society" in order to remove all doubts about the "sincerity and determination" of Mr Marcos.

The president created a five-man commission three days after Mr Aquino, his arch political rival, was gunned down at Manila International Airport moments after arriving from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States. The original chairman, Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, resigned after opposition lawyers filed three petitions challenging the impartiality and legality of the panel.

The commission was to have resumed its inquiry today, after suspending its work September 12 when challenges were filed with the Superior court, which still has to rule on them.

Earlier, Commission Clerk Juan Toranzo said witnesses to be called to testify were two generals and the 5 close-proximity escorts of Mr. Aquino as he left the aircraft 21 August. The generals included Major General Prospero Olivas, the chief military investigator of the murder, and Brigadier General Luther Custodio, chief of the Aviation Security Command at the time of the assassination.

He has since been relieved of his command and confined to quarters together with all of his men assigned to the airport on the day of the killing. The generals and the head of the five-man escort, Lieutenant Jesus Castro, were scheduled to testify today, Mr Ranjo added.

The National Assembly appointed two of its members, Mr Tolentino and opposition Assemblymen Filemon Fernandez, to the commission after Mr Fernando resigned. Mr Fernandez said he was not filing any resignation because he was designated by the National Assembly, adding that he would consult with speaker Querube Makalintal later today. Mr Antonio and Mr. Fernandez were given a standing ovation by the crowd, made up mainly of lawyers and journalists.

Marcos Reaction

HK102342 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpts] First in the news, the four former justices and members of the commission investigating the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr resigned yesterday in favor of a new, independent, and truly credible poll body. Earlier, assemblyman Arturo Tolentino declined the appointment as chairman of the commission.

Meanwhile, a Malacanang announcement said President Marcos is already considering the formation of a new commission to push through the investigation of the Aquino case. The statement said the president is determined to carry out the probe and punish those responsible for the crime. However, Malacanang said President Marcos has not decided on the resignation of the four commission members, pending the naming of a new chairman.

The statement also noted the previous efforts by the president to name a commission that will include opposition leaders including Cardinal Jaime Sin, who is the most vocal critic of the administration. However, the statement lamented the fact that those criticizing the efforts to clear up the Aquino case refuse to participate in the investigation.

MARCOS ORDERS CRACKDOWN ON RUMORMONGERS

HK102348 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday ordered law-enforcement authorities to crack down on individuals spreading false rumors about monetary and financial developments. The order was issued to avert a recurrence of wild rumors about supposed changes in currency and financial policies, which are totally without basis. The rumors were traced to either dollar blackmarketeers bent on exploiting the recent peso-dollar exchange rate adjustment, or to radical elements out to undermine the economy. Such individuals are liable for prosecution not only for rumormongering, but also for frauds and other offenses pertaining to economic sabotage.

Malacanang denied as baseless or untrue the rumors that there was an impending freeze on dollar deposits, that the travel ban had been reimposed, and that the amount of travel dollars would be further reduced drastically.

MARCOS REBUKES PREMIER ON PUBLIC STATEMENTS

HK092352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday asked Prime Minister Cesar Virata to be more discreet in making statements, especially those that are controversial or easily misinterpreted.

The president made the request in a statement issued in reaction to Virata's press statement that reimposition of martial law will be a loss. The prime minister said on arrival from the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington that martial law would not ease the current political and economic problems confronting the country.

According to reports, the president reportedly told Virata in a memorandum that such statements should first be cleared with the president before releasing them to the media. The president reiterated his call for caution to other government officials. He said they should first weigh their facts, lest these arouse discontent or unrest. President Marcos also cautioned against speculative statements.

MARCOS REPORTED DISAPPOINTED WITH ROMULO

HK100006 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Oct 83 pp 6, 8

[From Jesus Bigornia's column]

[Excerpt] Purging time may hit the ranks of government earlier than expected. A new round of reorganization at this time may begin very close to the top rungs of government.

This time, even members of the Cabinet may get their "Dear John" letters, not for official errors but for demonstrated lack of faith in politically and financially beleaguered President Marcos. As befits the premier ranking of his ministry, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo would probably be the first to lose his foreign affairs portfolio. Presidential disappointment has been conveyed the foreign minister in New York where he is heading the Philippine delegation to the current General Assembly of the United Nations.

It develops that a mid-September trip to Washington which Minister Gregorio Cendana, chief of the office of media affairs, undertook had two targets more important than his attendance at a meeting of ASEAN information ministers. These were Gen. Romulo in New York to ask him to issue under his name a statement in defense of President Marcos and his administration against insinuations in United States media of complicity in the Aug. 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr. The statement was entitled "A Plea for Fairness and Justice."

Malacanang had believed that a Romulo statement would receive the serious attention of the American press. Furthermore, because of Romulo's long-time friendship with A. B. Rosenthal, executive editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the general's defense of the embattled President Marcos would land on the front page of the most widely circulated paper in America. The general declined to attach his name to the 1,800-word statement. His refusal, having been subsequently reported to President Marcos, drew from Malacanang a letter expressing presidential disappointment.

At a time of vicissitudes when the president would naturally expect a full measure of loyalty from every member of his official family, his minister of foreign affairs has demonstrated a weakened faith in "the chief." By this act, the general may have lost the confidence of the president and, therefore, forfeited the portfolio of foreign affairs.

President Marcos, who has made of gratitude and loyalty lifetime fetishes, may forgive the breach of confidence. But he may never forget the loss. Relations between the two men will never be the same again. Other high ranking officials previously considered close to the first couple but who have been reported secretly preparing to jump ship may also get the axe soon.

MARCOS SAYS MARTIAL LAW WILL NOT BE REIMPOSED

HK100256 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos declared yesterday that martial law will not be reimposed in the Philippines. He said the country has not reached the stage to warrant the reimposition of martial law. President Marcos gave the assurance in cautioning government officials against making speculative statements about current developments in the country. He warned that such statements may be misinterpreted and could create problems.

According to President Marcos, there is no indication that the events happening in Manila are signs of a deteriorating national situation. He said he had met with leaders of various sectors of society, and they all indicated willingness to meet with the government in settling issues.

MARCOS ORDERS REVIEW OF SECURITY MEASURES

HK100412 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Top defense, military, and police officials will review and update the options aimed at safeguarding security and stability. President Marcos has ordered the study in the wake of recent developments. The order was a follow-up of the discussion he held last week with top defense and military officials, led by Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver. The president had instructed them to keep him abreast of day-to-day developments.

AVSECOM CHIEF SUES ON AQUINO CASE TAPES

HK110003 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Former Aviation Security Command [Avsecom] Chief Brigadier General Luther Custodio has filed a 3 million peso libel suit against a businesswoman for selling and renting out media tapes on the Aquino killing. The libel complaint was filed by Gen Custodio yesterday with the Pasay City fiscal's office. Charged in the 3 million peso libel suit was (Maribel Ozaraga), the owner of the M.O. Betamax Center. She was accused of reproducing and selling media tapes on the Aquino case, in which Japanese journalist Hiyosi Yakawima allegedly linked Avesecom security men to the killing. According to the general, the circulation of the Betamax tapes by the firm maligned the honor, integrity, and reputation of his men and himself.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN MAKATI

HK070019 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Radical elements continue to take advantage of the government's relaxed policy in demonstrations. Another rally, clearly instigated by elements utilizing the still prevalent emotion over the Aquino case, was held yesterday in Makati.

The demonstration was preceded by a noise barrage, as protestors marched on Ayala Avenue to (Ogarte Field). The demonstrators harrassed transportation and pedestrians by throwing ticker-tape and pieces of paper at buses, which caused disruption of traffic as drivers tried to avoid accidents.

As usual, the demonstrations continue to demand the resignation of President Marcos and denounce the government.

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